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24th Nov, 1970.

Dear S.O.B.Ass.,

Must say your organization picked one hell of an acronym, but then I saw a Penna license plate reading FUK-9.95. the other day !

Something equally typical :- Since my copies of the Continents series were out with another publisher to get illustrations copied for my next book, I rang Rugoff, and what I sent you was straight from his (the horse's) mouth or presumably arse. And this is no shit because Marion took it down in shorthand over the phone ! You know, I often wonder how these people feed themselves.

Many thanks for the "luminous herpet bit". I'm delighted to have still another "I told you so bit".

Yes, oh Yes, I've seen that buffoonery in SCIENCE on UFOs. Same man who solemnly got up at the AAAS meeting last Xmas and suggested that all people who said they saw Saucers (and implying all UAOs) were actually whatever-psychologists-say-we-are under the influence of a babyhood dream of reaching for the mother's breast -- hence the teat on top. You should have seen the panel's collective faces; they being Drs. Roberts (Pres. of AAAS), Roache, Thornton Page, Carl Sagan, Allen Hynek, et alii. They passed a note to Morrison, who was next door to this demented idiot, and stopped him. He left the lecture hall and then they all joined the audience in a roar of laughter. Even old Hot-Air Menzel joined in this. Poor bastard.

Glad you gave Dan Cohen a run-down. He's a nice bloke and an old friend but, I fear me, a professional leaner-over-backwards, and therefore now caught in one hell of a bind as the upper echelons of sciencedom are now plugging all the things he has been trying to explain-away for years; and even his old mag (SCIENCE DIGEST) therefore wont take his stuff any more. Frankly, he's just a nice Lester del Rey, and equally uneducated.

Always was suspicious of Doctor (sic) Wally Minto, but he knows his math, and is a good promoter. Hope Datsun will make his gadget work as it would be a slap in the eye for Ford and GM. I can't envisage the Nipponese putting their name on a contract, let alone shelling out any dollars, for something they had not thoroughily investigated and think might work. Well, we'll see.

Been trying to get some dope on that "beetle" and have been 'told that it is a weevil (Curculionid) true beetle, allegedly a vine sapsucker. Dont quite get this but the modern Israelis are funny people.

What Primate is the "King" ?

Pity you dont read the editorials in that mad mag named Pursuit. You've taken on the responsibility of raising two kids and you'll

SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED

FOR THE COLLECTION, EVALUATION, AND
DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON NEW
DISCOVERIES IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES

COLUMBIA, NEW JERSEY (07832)
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CABLE: ITSUS, U.S.A.

18th February 1969

Dear Howling,

Many thanks indeed for your most constructive letter of the 13th Feb. A thought comes to mind.

I have never paid anybody out of my own pocket for doing anything, especially that I don't like, except you; but, I am, as you know, sincerely in admiration of your erudition and factual editing ability. You are absolutely right. What I need -- mostly to save time -- is a professional nitpicker to breathe down my neck at all times.

Supposing I cancelled the $3 that you owe SITU on your membership and made you a founding member for free for life? Would you consider a voluntary, unpaid, associate editorship of our journal?

All this can do is get you into a lot of trouble academically, but we might have a lot of fun.

Incidentally, Araucanian -- as opposed to Araucarian -- chickens happened to turn up in a brochure from one of the biggest chicken dealers, named Stromberg's "Egg-Bred" Chicks (!!). The color photograph given alongside is obviously of Wyandottes and not Araucanas such as we had: but the gink says in this that they "lay Blue, Green, Olive Green, and Brown eggs varying in shades from pink to red". The damn things did this here at the farm, ca. 1950.

What do the Loch Ness monsters eat? Damn good question; unless of course they are piscivorous. Why not? There are both vegetable- and flesh-eaters in practically every other order of mammals.

We are still fighting the good fight with Russia on their "reports".

My remarks that what we call the hippopotamides "might be" connected with the sirenians was taken from Romer; I think. It gave me a bit of a jolt at the time, but nobody seems to know just where they are connected. Things relative to this are changing.

Thanks for your accolade in your last paragraph. The next issue will infuriate you.

Yours,

Ike.

~~Ivan.~~

ITS:mlf

BROCHURE NO. 4

Suggestions for the Obtaining of larger Zoological Specimens for Scientific Study

By: Ivan T. Sanderson

The following are merely suggestions as to how larger animals may be obtained for scientific study, based on some years of field work on behalf of leading museums and zoos, and information accumulated over many years on hunting and collecting methods employed by others since prehistoric times up to the present day.

The following notes are concerned almost exclusively with forested areas, and primarily with the taller closed-canopy forests both of the equatorial and subtropical regions, and the temperate and subartic. Quite different methods are normally employed in orchardbush and parklands, savannahs and prairies, and on scrublands and hot and cold deserts. These are noted in passing just in case any such country occurs within the forested areas being investigated.

Mountain forests are somewhat different to lowland forests in that, whether they be multi-tiered or not, the former almost always have a thick undergrowth at ground level, while the latter may often be almost clear below and in such cases as the valleys in the Oregon Coastal Ranges be true Gallery Forests with no foliage at all between a very short ground cover and the first branches some fifty feet up. Higher Montane or Mist Forests present other special problems.

THE IVAN T. SANDERSON FOUNDATION
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24th May, 1967.

Mr. Sterling Lanier
407 South 22nd. Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sterling,

(1) May this serve as an "official" (and, withall, unduly pompous notice of your installation as an Honorary Life Member of the ITS Foundation. Anything you can do to help will be appreciated by all, and you have a warm welcome here. The law says that only Founding Members, Sponsors, Donors, and Sustaining Members in good standing, meaning the usual 'paid-up' status have a say in the management and finances. The Governing Board manages ; the Board of Trustees has complete control over finances.

(2) Since when has the AMNH "discovered" the Snouters ? You ought to point out to them -- in the Philadelphia Enquirer, or better thru The NATIONAL OBSERVER -- that this has all been out in English years ago. The bastards, they try to grab everything like the NGS. And, incidentally, isn't it delicious that the latter are being socked for Fed taxation as a commercial enterprise. Perhaps that will lower their little blue flag a peg or two !

Yers,

Ivan

Ivan T. Sanderson
Director.

Almost forgot →

BROCHURE NO. 5

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

For Preservation of larger Mammalian Specimens in the field

By: Ivan T. Sanderson

Obtaining a fresh specimen of a new or otherwise desired mammal is not even of academic interest or significance today, unless all of its parts, all its external and internal parasites, and its contained matter (stomach, intestinal, and rectal) are properly preserved. But, even more important than these are its body fluids, as defined below, and most especially bone marrow for chromosomal analysis. This involves a wide spread of techniques and much work that must be prosecuted within minutes, hours, or at least a very minimum of time after the animal is killed.

Procedure. In view of the time factor, the actual procedure has to be "out of sequence" compared to the classification of the things that have to be done; and even to their ultimate importance. It is well-nigh impossible to achieve the desired results single handed. At least two fully competent technicians should work simultaneously on the specimen, while there must be others standing by to aid in mechanical processes--such as moving the corpse, skinning, supplying bottles, adjusting fluids, labelling, photographing, etc. The entire effort can be wasted if no cinematographic record is kept of each of the moves of the technicians; otherwise, those moves may be (and rightly) questioned later.

I. Collection. There are two (ideal) alternatives for this initial enterprise and it is most desirable that one or the other, if humanly possible, be instituted. These are:

(1) That the Collector(s) (i.e. hunters) be competent technicians for preservation, and have an assistant with them at all times to carry equipment, spare guns, and cameras, or (2) That a technician be assigned to each hunter at all times.

Organization

Before proceeding to discuss the actual collecting techniques, a few words are necessary on the general subject of overall organization. Too often, amateurs attempt collecting enterprises along the lines of "hunting trips". This is disastrous, for continuity is impossible, some half the time is taken up with the bare procedures of living, and if a specimen be obtained it cannot be properly preserved. In fact, without proper and specialized organization any effort is worthless in this field; and, willy-nilly, the enterprise becomes what is commonly, though often somewhat euphemistically, an "expedition". This is itself a specialized activity.

> Note: Aside from any other considerations, no expedition should ever consist of less than three people; and no party in the field should ever be less than three. The significance of this will appear later, but it implies that there will have to be some doubling up of major duties as outlined below if the whole initial party is less than seven.

Departments. It does not matter how you figure it, or how you try to cut corners, the following departments have to be taken care of; and each requires careful planning, the preparation of lists of desiderata down to the last smallest item, budgeting, and, in the case of Nos. 2 to 6, most careful selection at time of purchase; classification; and very special packing. More even than a golden rule, in fact an essential, is that these departments be kept absolutely separate at all times. Further, the same numbers 2 to 6, call for two separate sets of lists. These are:

(1) Equipment - that must at all times be in working order.
(2) Supplies - that are expendable and must be restocked.

Actually, all hunting parties should always consist of three persons, since two are needed to handle the corpse from the moment that it is obtained, while somebody has to report its obtention, carry messages out, and bring personnel in.

The moment a specimen is obtained, its surround must be cleared and a temporary workshop set up. And, this has to be done irrespective of time of day, weather, or terrain. Strong lights must be on hand both for the dissection and photography. Certain work should proceed at once, even if the senior technicians are not on hand and have to be sent for. There is a lot the non-specialist can accomplish in the meantime, provided he carries in his pocket a set of small glass or plastic tubes, a pair of forceps, a pocket-knife, and a flashlight.

The most essential thing to do in this case is try to keep the corpse as cool as possible, raised off the ground if only a few inches, and most categorically out of sunlight.

II. Preliminary Operations. Whether the technicians be present when the specimen is obtained (killed) or have to be sent for, the Collector should immediately do the following:

(1) Erect some kind of roof over the corpse, after rolling it on to a bed of branches. (A very light canvas tarpaulin of 8' x 8' can now be obtained that folds to go in a knapsack).

(2) Send the third man immediately for help, unless of course walkie-talkies are carried and within range.

(3) Set the second man on guard to prevent attack from the creature's mate and/or to possibly obtain another specimen in the form of that mate. A pair is always preferable.

(4) Take photographs of the whole (but don't waste time on this) of the face from front, side, and top; and, most important of all, the hands from both sides and the soles of the feet. These pixs must be taken straight-on, so getting exact profiles, palmar and plantar surfaces, and so forth. It is best to hold a ruler with very clear heavy numbering along side each: if not, some familiar object that you can later measure accurately.

(5) The moment this is done, or even while it is being done, somebody should go over the body as thoroughly as possible catching with the forceps as many arthropod external parasites as possible and putting them alive into the tubes. Do not forget that different kinds--fleas, lice, ticks, mites, and others--live on special parts of the body: those on the head are often different to those in the armpits, groin, and anal region. Females sometimes have a form of worm-like arachnid, called a Pentastomid in the vagina.

See note re danger

(6) If by any chance Plaster-of-Paris is being carried and water is available, mix to a firm consistency and pack one hand and one foot in it, wrap with a light cloth, and allow to set: (it can be sawed off later). If possible also make a facial mask but be sure that the lips are closed and that the plaster does not get into the mouth, so destroying the saliva and its sensitive parasites.

(7) If the collectors feel confident, they may then start the skinning. In the case of an ABSM, I would advise the primary cut be made down the mid-back, rather than the stand-median-underside, and that the limb-cuts go along the outer hind side of the arms to the base of the little finger, and over the rump and down the back side of the legs to the heel.

Note: The genitalia of adult Gorillas are so small, you have really to search for them. Therefore a median belly cut is dangerous as it can completely destroy these as well as the navel. Also, the chest skin is often naked and is very firmly attached to the sternum. But the worst feature of all in both Pongids and Hominids, are the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. These can not really be "skinned" at all being connected with the bones by a continuous pad of tough fibrous connective tissue. Thus, as the skin is turned back over the hands and feet every bit of their surfaces has to be cut away.

III. Skin (Special). In skinning, above all prevent local sportsmen, especially "natives", from assisting you because they invariably have crude techniques and short-cuts to the meat, which can completely destroy your specimen. In every case possible, both for primary cuts and eliction of

Actually, the officer in charge of each dept., even if doubling up, should check his supply lists every day, for items can run away from one in special circumstances, and obtaining fresh stocks may take varying lengths of time, so that reorders have to be placed at the earliest, and the requests sent on their way to the source of supply.

(1) Finance. This should be in sole charge of the leader of the expd, who alone should be able to draw on and disburse monies. However, powers of attorney should be signed before leaving for the field with at least two deputies, so that they may obtain funds should anything happen to the leader. Considerable cash, in small change, local currency, should always be carried. A set of books should be kept, and a daily record of expenditure balanced at least once a week against petty cash. There should be an audit after the work is over.

(2) Transport. After the means of transport have been mutually agreed upon by the expd personnel and the sponsors, the entire emplementation throughout the trip should be assigned to one officer, and he be made responsible for it. The whole enterprise depends on your transport, and there just cannot be breakdowns (which there will be) that cannot be fixed, or for which alternatives have not been provided.

(3) Commissariat. This includes also what is commonly called on an expd. "household", being housing, bedding, lighting, as well as food and the means to prepare it. Once in the field, this really becomes the most important not only because good regular meals are needed, and dry camping conditions maintained, but simply because a great deal of time, and at the most important times of the day, are otherwise wasted by the collectors. In fact, there should always be a paid employee to handle this department; and it alone.

(4) Collecting. (For this, see page 5.)

the skin, scissors are a hundred percent more efficient and desirable than knives. (A properly skinned corpse should not have a single drop of blood on it when the whole skin has been removed but knives almost invariably cause cuts.)

This corpse will have to be totally skinned including eyelids, lips, anal ring, and to the tips of all toes and fingers. It is my strong advice to leave the hands, feet, and head skins inside out, stuff them with some sterile material soaked in formalin-salt-sol and keep a very close eye on the condition of and preservation of the extremities. Personally, I do not care what anybody says but Arsenical Soap is still the best skin preservative especially for damp climates. Above all avoid alum, and don't even attempt brine. The skin once off should be hung up in a cool place and constantly inspected and repainted all over with a thick layer of the preservative soap.

(a) (Important) It is absolutely essential to handle most carefully any wounds (old and healed, or new) or lesions on the skin, found while skinning. If healed a small portion of the scar-tissue should be cut out and preserved in fluid (see below). If the lesion is active, it should be excised in toto and preserved in formalin-salt.

(b) Another vitally important item is dandruff, or if none of this, careful skin scrapings taken with a very sharp knife or razor passed across the surface of the skin lightly. This may be preserved dry in a tube. It should be taken or looked for from the top of the head down the back to the rump.

(c) At the same time some four dozen hairs each should be carefully pulled from (1) the top of the head, (2) the chin, (3) the back, (4) the upper belly, (5) the armpits, (6) the inguinal region, i.e. pubic hairs; and each preserved in a separate tube, clear numbered, and with an identification slip inside. (Note: always use an ordinary lead pencil for all recording both dry and in fluids--never an indelible pencil, or pen of any kind.)

IV. Main Technical. All the above can be done either before the technician arrives or simultaneously with his principal actions which are primarily as follows. Nothing--not even the still photography should stand in the way of the senior Tech. starting these operations but, and this BUT cannot be too strongly stressed, a complete cinematographic record of everything that he does must be kept. And, as each specimen is obtained from the corpse, its numbering (in container, etc.) should be turned to, and clearly recorded on film. Specimens of the following items are required from the corpse as soon as possible after death:

(1) FLUIDS - (i) Saliva
(ii) Lymph
(iii) Blood
(iv) Liver Juices

(2) BONE MARROW

(3) CONTENTS, of stomach, intestines, and bowel.

(4) An EYEBALL; best excised whole after skinning.

The most important are the blood and the bone marrow. Today, animals and notably Primates can be classified on blood alone, and down to a very much finer point than mere museum taxonomic comparison can achieve. Bone marrow--best extracted as explained below, from the inside of a rib--if preserved properly permits chromosomal counts and actual identification to be made. From this the phylogeny (i.e. ancestry, or lineage, or genealogy, in popular terms) may be able to be ascertained; and this, of course, in the case of an ABSM, will be the single most important thing to learn.

(i) Saliva, is swabbed from the mouth and squeezed from the sub lingual and other mouth glands, and simply dripped or rinsed into FSS (i.e. formalin-salt-solution, as described below). Swabs should be placed entire in this in tubes and sealed.

(ii) Lymph, This has to be extracted from the main lymph duct that drains into the inominate vein at the side of the neck. This requires dissection and anatomical knowledge and experience. It is also preserved in FSS.

(iii) Blood, preservation falls under three heads:

(a) fill plastic bags with, and place in refrigerator

(b) dry blobs on a sterile surface over a low flame, and scrape the residue into tubes and seal.

(c) take smears on glass slides, fixing with Methyl Alcohol. (not ethyl alc.)

(iv) Marrow, is extracted from a corpse by simple dissection, but can be obtained from a narcotized living specimen by a special instrument as described below. The procedure is then complicated and rather long. It is described below under separate head.

(v) Contents of intestinal track. It is most essential that all of this be taken from (a) the stomach, (b) the small, (c) the large intestines, and (d) the bowel or rectum. Each lot should be preserved separately in a clearly numbered and identified plastic bag and then be refrigerated (if there is space) or far as possible chilled. If both is impossible, then the contents of each bag should be saturated with FSS.

(NOTE: When removing this material the entire intestinal track should be examined for parasites adhering to its walls. For the preservation of these see below.)

(vi) Eyeball, this should be removed entire; two small windows cut in its skin with sharp pointed scissors, behind the cornea; and the whole gently lowered into a bottle of FSS, and allowed to stand with the holes upwards, without rolling over, for an hour. This fixes the fluid contents; it can then be placed in the frig.

(vii) Liver, in addition to the above, it is most desirable to obtain liver-juices for parasites. For preservation of this, and the gall-bladder, see below.

V. Gross Anatomical. In the case of an ABSM, which we may presume will be obtained in the middle of a wilderness area without trails or paths, possibly in mountainous country, and probably in a thick forest, and which may weigh anything up to 800 lbs. according to the reports, we are faced with some very difficult problems indeed. I once witnessed more than 20 very strong men working in parties of seven, take nine hours to get a male gorilla weighing only 600 lbs. down a mountain about five miles. The bush was not thick, a path was cleared, and the men were both experienced carriers, and particularly of large loads on

(5) Preserving. (For this, see my separate brochure No. 5).

(6) Recording. One senior member of the initial personnel should be assigned before going into the field as Recorder. This individual should assemble, pack, and maintain his own equipment and supplies. He may do the technical recording of the Preserving on behalf of its operatives, but his more essential work is to keep a diary, and be responsible for the investigation of the environment and everything in it other than the actual animals being collected. Also, he should handle the mail, and write all reports, even for the Leader, if he is not himself that person. Finally, he should be assigned all the writing of stories, news-releases, and other material after the expd, and even the preparation of scientific papers if he is one of the scientists. His records must be kept separate from those of the technicians doing the Preserving.

(7) Public Relations. This is a great deal more important than is generally supposed, as it includes legal matters, official contacts, public relations, promotion, and publicity, or the suppression of same. The officer responsible need not be a member of the Field Party. The ideal is to have somebody handling this dept. at the nearest point where normal living conditions obtain, to act as executor of several matters such as reorders of supplies, communications, and so forth. If not, he or she may be at home. In this case the leader will have to handle all matters in the field but report in detail regularly on these matters, as separate from other reportage. The PR man should be kept as fully informed as possible of everything throughout, and as fast as possible; and should receive all reports or copies of reports regularly and every time a mail is sent out of the field.

We would stress that an Expd. can not get along without these seven separate departments of activity or without maintaining all of them with the strictest discipline and self-discipline. Records are more important than specimens; and without them the whole enterprise may at any moment collapse and become an entire waste of time. Also, without them at the end, the enterprise might just as well not have been initiated in the first place.

poles! Two strong men just cannot move a load of even 400 lbs., even if they can pick up the ends of the sling-pole any distance in rough country, at a rate that will outpace decomposition. There are therefore various alternatives that may be considered, and considered they must be in advance.

(1) The ideal is of course a Helicopter with a winch and steel cable with sling that can crank the whole corpse up to the plane, and fly it out.

(2) The next best is to build a "sled", lash the corpse (after skinning, and either whole or with the head removed) to this, cut a trail or pass, and obtain either enough man power, draught animals, or a machine to tow it out.

(3) The only other alternative is dismemberment on the spot. A lot of most valuable information can be lost, however, in this if the corpse is not so dismembered by a trained anatomist. Further, if this has to be done, it is to be hoped that this technician perform as complete an autopsy right then and there. The most tricky business is getting the head off, and this should be severed between the 3rd and 4th cervical vertebrae, not at the base of the skull. The head should be embalmed on the spot with FSS pumped into the major blood vessels, and then pickled in FSS in a plastic bag inside a strong canvas bag. (It should then be locked to some reliable person's belt).

In dismemberment, try to go no farther than detachment of the limbs. If the torso has to be halved, do this immediately below the rib-cage, and the diaphragm, leave everything intact above the latter. Try also to keep the belly organs in place and firmly packed to the lower skeletal frame by wrapping the whole in some cloth.

With dismemberment, special attention must be paid to preservation.

VI. Subsequent Handling. The objective in the whole enterprise is to preserve as completely as possible all parts of the specimen, with a view to its being completely dissected by specialists, and the findings published. Many collectors forget this last point but the whole thing is absolutely useless unless this is ultimately achieved. In the case of an ABSM it is even more vital.

To obtain this desired result, the very best has to be done to get the specimen, as soon as possible, and as intact as possible, into a laboratory with proper facilities for further preservation and examination. The same goes for the body-fluids and other specimens taken from the corpse. However, here a word of warning.

Even the best laboratories are not above reproach, while mistakes can easily be made, and losses incurred. It is, therefore

ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL THAT ALL SPECIMENS TAKEN FROM THE CORPSE BE MADE UP INTO AS MANY SETS AS POSSIBLE AND TIME AND CARRYING SPACE PERMIT, AND THESE SETS BE SEPARATED AT THE EARLIEST AND DISTRIBUTED AS WIDELY AS POSSIBLE, BUT RETAINING FOR YOURSELF TWO SETS TO BE LODGED IN DIFFERENT PLACES.

The key to doing this, moreover, is single: to wit, every move made must be recorded in writing and EVERY SPECIMEN NUMBERED AND LABELLED BOTH BY ATTACHMENT TO THE SPECIMEN OR IN THE FLUID, AND OUTSIDE THE BAG OR BOTTLE.

The skin is really the least important item and may be left for handling by expert taxidermists (though personally, I would place a guard on it at all times!). It should not, however, be mounted until a plaster cast of the whole corpse is available, and then be done only under the supervision of the anatomist and a zoologist, since no taxidermist however competent can know what a previously unknown animal looked like in life. (And anent this, don't fail to record the color of the iris or the eye.)

After the blood and marrow, the head is the most important item. Never get separated from it unless you are drowning, and even then it is more likely to be saved if still locked to you since in time your body will bloat and float, and it could be retrieved!

Teeth. If possible, after the saliva has been obtained, a cast of the teeth should be made. If this is impossible, photos or even detailed sketches are very important in case of loss.

Finally, if all else is lost, hang on to the head, even if it rots on you, because the skull may still be preserved.

Inventory of Items to be Collected.

(This is numbered serially on the right for ready reference to the following sheets that give more detailed information. These list also equipment.)

- I. GROSS ANATOMY
  - (a) The Skin..1
  - (b) The Corpse (plus head)....................2
  - (c) Hairs..3
- II. PARASITES
  - (a) External
    - (1) Insects..............................4
    - (2) Arachnids..........................5
  - (b) Internal
    - (1) Nematodes..........................6
    - (2) Acanthocephalans..................7
    - (3) Trematodes.........................8
    - (4) Cestodes.............................9
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  - (a) External
    - (1) Dandruff & Skin........11
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Collecting

Methods of obtaining wild animals, dead or alive, were initially developed in prehistoric times as we know from cave-paintings. Many of these original methods are still in use and are the most effective. However, since the introduction of firearms, and more especially and more recently that of stun-guns, odorless gases and poisons, and even more particularly of baits founded on sexual attraction, the picture has changed considerably.

There are almost endless variations to each of the methods listed below but these details need not concern us (in the case of ABSMs) except in a few cases. It is my personal opinion that in this case none of the active methods will work due to the nature of the creatures, though walking-up by tracking might work. It is also very doubtful that trapping would be effective except with spring-guns, large bear-traps, or drop-logs or spears. Netting, per se, would be useless and unless the nets were manned at all times; though a thrown net might be very effective in a face-to-face encounter if the operator were very skilled and experienced. I personally have my doubts about poisoning, at least without most careful baiting.

Collecting methods in the widest sense--i.e. methods of obtaining larger wild animals dead or alive--fall under two major heads and seven subheads as follows:

I. ACTIVE
   (1) Walking-up (Tracking, Drifting, Stalking, etc.)
   (2) Riding-down (to Shoot, Slash, or Lasso.)
   (3) Driving (into nets, keddahs, off cliffs, into water, etc., by beaters, fire, gas or flooding.)

II. PASSIVE
   (1) Netting (previously strung nets to entangle)
   (2) Trapping (pitfall, drop-log, gin-trap, nooses, etc.)
   (3) Poisoning (by food, water, or gas.)
   (4) Baiting (i.e. "Waiting" for animals to be attracted to you by curiosity or baits, to then be shot or stunned)

Equipment & Supplies

It is quite useless setting out to try and obtain a specimen of the nature envisaged (an ABSM) or any other, for that matter, without appropriate equipment and supplies. However hard one tries, moreover, to reduce these, they are still quite extensive. They fall into the two clear categories of Equipment and Supplies:

I. EQUIPMENT.

The only way to handle these, I have found during some 30 years of first-hand field experience, is to pack them in handle-able and personally liftable, numbered wooden or light metal cases. Each case should be allotted to one set of items, so that may be readily located in the dark, in rain, and at all times. (A lamp without the right screw-driver to make it light is absolutely worthless.) You cannot get along without these items, so you just have to face up to the fact that they have to be obtained, packed, and transported. They are, in outline only:

(a) A Portable Refrigerator of the largest dimensions handle-able and run on propane gas cylinders. (See supplies also).

(b) Bottles Case. Containing all needed bottles of fluids for preservation, etc. These should be filled already unless the fluids can not be prepared in advance; but in this case the appropriate number of bottles for said fluids should be prepared and already labelled in advance.

(c) Instrument Case. At least three sets of skinning and dissecting instruments will have to be carried. Into this case can be packed also tools. Two pairs of strong pliers, a pair of Dykes, sharpening and grinding stones, and other simple tools like a heavy hammer or two, etc. are essential for the work and for making sleds, cages, slings, etc. (Machetes should be carried by everybody at all times, with a file in their scabbard for sharpening. This is the single most important item of all.)

(d) Photographic Case (or cases). Whoever does the photography will probably have to have either air-tight or water-tight cases for his cameras, let along film containers; and his special lights.

(e) Lights Box. You can do nothing without lights and this means not only flashes and batteries but some kind of hurricane or other lamps and the fuel to run them on. Also in this case must be a full set of spares and the tools to make the damned things work.

(f) Communications Outfit. If you don't have radio, then flags, flares, and other equip for signalling must be carried.

(g) Tent or Tarp. Some kind of shelter has to be carried even if only very small to go in a knapsack.

(h) Records Case. Take my advice and keep your catalogues, note books, and writing material away from all the other types of equipment. They have to be kept dry and always to hand. Be sure you have all the little items like a penknife, paper-clips and so forth; especially clipboards and waterproof envelopes to put everything in. Wind and rain can be hell.

The above are the essentials for the collecting and preservation. Of course, all manner of other loads will be needed for living but that is your concern.

II. SUPPLIES.

People often make the mistake of muddling up their supplies with their equipment. The former are expendable, the latter are not. Keep your supplies separate, and check them daily. The essentials for this work are:

(a) Box for Batteries and Fuel, plus matches, protane gas, lighters, etc.
(b) Box (padded) for chemicals and other fluids in bulk.
(c) Box for empty tubes, phials, bottles, plastic bags, etc.
(d) Box for nails, clamps, staples, wire, rope, pulleys, etc.

You have absolutely to keep these boxes separated from the household, commissariat, hunting, and other equipment and supplies, otherwise you'll never find anything when it is most wanted and it will probably be miles away.

III. SPECIALTIES.

You will require guns and cleaning equipment for them; maybe fishing tackle; nets; snares; baits (from skunk-oil to used Kotex); and all manner of other items to indulge the hunting. List these carefully, test, and check; but then above all, keep them separate from the above technical Equip and Supplies.

The whole expedition has to be clearly divided into (a) the hunting, (b) the Commissariat, (c) the transport, and (d) the preservation. Don't ever let any two get mixed up.

This Brochure deals only with the last.

Methods of Preservation.

These are herewith itemized and detailed in accordance with the serial numbering on the covering Inventory.

1. The Skin. You may probably have your own method but in my opinion there is nothing better than Arsenical Soap, softened to the consistency of axle grease and painted on with brush. Dry Arsenical Powder is useful for large areas of skin that are slimy. The most important thing is to get all the fat off the skin. Keep repainting the insides of the head, hands, and feet. It should be handed over to professional taxidermists as soon as possible. Meantime, it should be completely wrapped. Large sheets of plastic are very good but even these should be covered with the heaviest linen, waterproof, paper. Dust the fur side with arsenical powder to prevent Dermestes and other beetles.

2. The Corpse. Even if this is to be dismembered, it should be embalmed to the extent that the blood be pumped or "sucked" out (by large hyposyringes) and Formalin-Salt Solution pumped in. The best thing to do is apply to an undertaker and learn how to perform these two operations, and take his advice about equipment. The outlines of dismemberment and removal of the head are given above, but here again you should learn how to do this from a Medical Doctor at a hospital by actually doing it on a human corpse. Other instruments are needed.

3. Hairs. Simply pull these with forceps from the various parts of the body, as described above, and seal them into carefully numbered and labelled tubes. You will want several sets from each area of the body, do not forget.

4. External Insect Parasites. These consist mostly of Fleas, and Lice, though certain wingless flies known as Streblids live on some mammals, and there is even a Moth that inhabits the long hair of a kind of Sloth. All such insects should be preserved in glass tubes in a solution composed of:

Ethyl Alcohol (90% strength)....	3 parts
Distilled Water.................	2 parts
Glycerine.......................	1 part

Be sure to seal all tubes containing liquids with Scotch tape or Paraffin (candle) wax. Plastic stoppers are better than corks, and plastic tubes better than glass ones.

5. External Arachnid Parasites. These are mostly Ticks and Mites but there are some other much rarer and more valuable forms. Small specimens should be separated into two lots (per species) and preserved half in each of the following fluids:

(1) DUBOSQ-BRASIL Alcohol 80%.....30cc
Sol. No. 1. Picric Acid....... 2 grams.

Sol. No. 2. Formol............20cc
Glacial Acetic.... 5cc

When the specimens are on hand mix two volumes of Solution No. 1 with one of Solution No. 2. Leave specimens in this for two hours then transfer to 65% Alcohol.

(2) CARNOY Chloroform...... 3 vols.
Absolute Alcohol....6 vols.
Glacial Acetic......1 vol.

Fix specimens in this for half an hour, rinse in distilled water, transfer to 65% Alcohol.

For the larger ticks only OUDEMAN'S FLUID should be used:

Alcohol 70%.........87 vols.
Glycerine........... 5 vols.
Glacial Acetic...... 3 vols.

6. Nematode Internal Parasites. Four distinct moves are called for:

   (1) Place the worms alive in salt solution (Water 99cc., salt, not iodized, 1 gram).
   (2) Pour neat Alcohol onto this, in a dish, to kill the worms.
   (3) When dead, transfer to 70% alcohol for one day.
   (4) Transfer to fresh 70% Alcohol.

7. Acanthocephalans. Five moves are required due to the nature of the worms. Collapsed specimens are useless.

   (1) Place them in Sal Solution (as above) to wash.
   (2) Transfer while alive to pure water, to inflate.
   (3) Pour on neat alcohol to kill.
   (4) Place in 70% alcohol overnight.
   (5) Transfer to fresh 70% alcohol.

8. Trematodes. These are very important, including the Flukes and are often found adhering to the stomach lining.

   (1) Wash in salt solution.
   (2) Transfer to a Solution of 50 parts Salt Sol, and 50 parts Hg. Cl2, and shake for several minutes gently.
   (3) Transfer to 70% Alcohol, 100 parts with 2.5 parts of Tincture of Iodine, and leave overnight.
   (4) Transfer to fresh 70% Alcohol.

9. Cestodes. (i.e. Tapeworms) These are very fragile and have to be handled with great care.

   (1) Place directly into a solution composed of
       70% Alcohol........50 parts
       Hg. Cl.............50 parts
       Glacial Acetic..... a few drops
   (2) Transfer after a few hours to 70% Iodized Alcohol overnight.
   (3) Store in fresh 70% Alcohol.

10. Pentastomids. These are wormlike, limbess Arachnids often with very pronounced lumpy rings. They are usually found in the nasal passages or in the vagina of females. They should be killed in salt solution by pouring on neat alcohol, but then transferred to Formalin-Salt-Solution.

11. Dandruff and Skin. This is really a very important item not only because the funguses may give a clue to relationships but also because valuable information about said funguses may be obtained. The scrapings should be folded into small pieces of tissue paper and these placed in sterile glass tubes and sealed.

12. Scars and Lesions. The lesion, as described above, should be excised complete and fixed in the normal Formalin-Salt Solution (incidentally, this is made up of 9 parts of distilled, or the cleanest water obtainable, one part of Formaldehyde--full-strength liquid formalin is actually 40% but this fact may be ignored--and one heaped small teaspoonful of pure salt per quart of the mixture.)

    However, it is most desirable to start cultures from the lesion before preserving it. This must be done on SABOURAUD'S Agar, for which culture tubes must be obtained from a lab.

13. Blood. As described above, three separate procedures should be followed in order to obtain blood in all forms required for proper serological analysis and comparisons. These are:

    (1) Fill as many plastic bags as can be stored in the frig with fresh blood, seal, and so store. As to temperature setting for the lab frig you must take expert advice from a lab bearing in mind the variety of items to be stored therein.
    (2) Slow dry (don't fry!) blobs of blood, and scrape the residue into sterile tubes.
    (3) Take smears on glass slides, dry and fix with a drop of methyl-alcohol. Learn technique from lab.

14. Bone Marrow. This is the most important. Be sure to learn technique of obtaining same from both dead and living specimens by instruction in a lab. Obtain also the necessary instruments. The best marrow is easily obtained from the ribs. Then:
    (1) Take one to two ml. of marrow to ml. of .6% glucose, and .7% ml. of Sodium Chloride.

(Note: .6 grams of glucose and .7 grams sodium chloride equals 100 cc.) Mix by gentle rocking.

(2) Take 7 millilitres of this, add to 28 ml. of 44% sodium citrate. Mix by gentle emersion.

(3) Incubate this mixture at 37° C. for 15 minutes.

(4) Then, centrifuge this (by whirling t-tube if necessary) for four minutes; decant and collect the residue.

(5) Add to this residue 5 mls. solution of 1 part glacial acetic and three parts absolute ethyl alcohol. Do not disturb. Leave to settle for 30 minutes.

(6) Decant, add 1/2 ml. of 45% acetic acid.

(7) Let stand in frig for from one hour minimum to overnight, but NOT BELOW freezing.

(8) Decant again; add 1 ml. fresh 45% Acetic.

(9) Add special stain (to be obtained from Lab) in amounts and as per their instructions.

15. Saliva. As stated above, this should be squeezed if possible, if not swabbed, and in either case preserved in tubes in standard FSS (formalin-salt-sol.). Be sure to break off the end of the swab stick and put the whole head into the preservative.

16. Lymph. This is very important but to obtain it uncontaminated requires some instruction in dissection on a human corpse in a lab under medical direction. The best place to obtain it is from a duct that drains into the inominate vein in the neck. The fluid so obtained should be preserved in the standard FSS.

17. Liver Juices. These are very important for the identification of spirochaetal and tremonemal parasites. There are several new techniques but they have not been published. You should enquire about whatever is considered best in your lab, and prepare accordingly. These parasites require very sensitive handling in preparation if they are going to be identified morphologically.

18. Intestinal Contents. Of the utmost importance. For simplicity sake, this may be divided into:

(1) Stomach contents. This should be flocculated in 50-50 Isopropyl, and stored in jars.

(2) Duodenal and Intestinal. Ditto above.

(3) Rectal. Preserve entire in plastic bags; in frig if possible. If not, chill or keep cool. If this is also impossible, fill bags with 10% FSS.

It is very worthwhile to try and include as much of the mucous found in the smaller intestines in (2).

(*) Eyeball. This has been dealt with above.

19. Environment. (Fortunately, in the present case, we do not have to do a lot of hard work on this, because the area could be revisited, while Forestry Depts. et alia, could name the indigenous plants, insects, and so forth very readily.) Nonetheless, even an ABSM without any information on its environment is not worth much scientifically. Thus, notes and as many photos of this environment, its trees, shrubs, and herbs, as possible, are most desirable. Some panoramic film sequences are also of the greatest importance, especially one taken full-circle from the spot where the specimen was obtained.

20. Photos of the Body. Still preferred both in color and B & W. Get as many as you can, with various exposures, and from as many angles as possible, but be sure to have some size-identification object in all the shots, and an astrolobic in view. This is a piece of board with two bits of wood nailed across it at right angles to form a cross centered on the middle. From that middle, a straight stick or piece of 1" x 1" wood should be erected. This gives analysts an exact mathematical framework for judging the angle of the shot and so getting accurate measurements. (Take a course in aerial cartography!)

21. Cinematographic Record. (of technical procedures on the corpse.) One cannot possibly overstress the importance of this. Scientists have recently told me perfectly frankly, frontally, and in the presence of others, that they just would not accept either the specimen as a whole or more particularly the body fluids even if perfectly preserved, without such a filmed record. They know now that we (the ABSM believers) do have some real ability and proper technical knowledge, and they say frankly that we are now quite able and capable of substituting our own or anybody else's blood, and other fluids just to make our point.

It has even been suggested that we try to get a film of the special films being sealed into their cans, and of the number of each. Said cans should then go under seal to some special labs.

BROCHURE NO. 4

Suggestions for the Obtaining of larger Zoological Specimens for Scientific Study

By: Ivan T. Sanderson

The following are merely suggestions as to how larger animals may be obtained for scientific study, based on some years of field work on behalf of leading museums and zoos, and information accumulated over many years on hunting and collecting methods employed by others since prehistoric times up to the present day.

The following notes are concerned almost exclusively with forested areas, and primarily with the taller closed-canopy forests both of the equatorial and subtropical regions, and the temperate and subartic. Quite different methods are normally employed in orchardbush and parklands, savannahs and prairies, and on scrublands and hot and cold deserts. These are noted in passing just in case any such country occurs within the forested areas being investigated.

Mountain forests are somewhat different to lowland forests in that, whether they be multi-tiered or not, the former almost always have a thick undergrowth at ground level, while the latter may often be almost clear below and in such cases as the valleys in the Oregon Coastal Ranges be true Gallery Forests with no foliage at all between a very short ground cover and the first branches some fifty feet up. Higher Montane or Mist Forests present other special problems.

Organization

Before proceeding to discuss the actual collecting techniques, a few words are necessary on the general subject of overall organization. Too often, amateurs attempt collecting enterprises along the lines of "hunting trips". This is disastrous, for continuity is impossible, some half the time is taken up with the bare procedures of living, and if a specimen be obtained it cannot be properly preserved. In fact, without proper and specialized organization any effort is worthless in this field; and, willy-nilly, the enterprise becomes what is commonly, though often somewhat euphemistically, an "expedition". This is itself a specialized activity.

> Note: Aside from any other considerations, no expedition should ever consist of less than three people; and no party in the field should ever be less than three. The significance of this will appear later, but it implies that there will have to be some doubling up of major duties as outlined below if the whole initial party is less than seven.

Departments. It does not matter how you figure it, or how you try to cut corners, the following departments have to be taken care of; and each requires careful planning, the preparation of lists of desiderata down to the last smallest item, budgeting, and, in the case of Nos. 2 to 6, most careful selection at time of purchase; classification; and very special packing. More even than a golden rule, in fact an essential, is that these departments be kept absolutely separate at all times. Further, the same numbers 2 to 6, call for two separate sets of lists. These are:

(1) Equipment - that must at all times be in working order.
(2) Supplies - that are expendable and must be restocked.

Actually, the officer in charge of each dept., even if doubling up, should check his supply lists every day, for items can run away from one in special circumstances, and obtaining fresh stocks may take varying lengths of time, so that reorders have to be placed at the earliest, and the requests sent on their way to the source of supply.

(1) Finance. This should be in sole charge of the leader of the expd, who alone should be able to draw on and disburse monies. However, powers of attorney should be signed before leaving for the field with at least two deputies, so that they may obtain funds should anything happen to the leader. Considerable cash, in small change, local currency, should always be carried. A set of books should be kept, and a daily record of expenditure balanced at least once a week against petty cash. There should be an audit after the work is over.

(2) Transport. After the means of transport have been mutually agreed upon by the expd personnel and the sponsors, the entire emplementation throughout the trip should be assigned to one officer, and he be made responsible for it. The whole enterprise depends on your transport, and there just cannot be breakdowns (which there will be) that cannot be fixed, or for which alternatives have not been provided.

(3) Commissariat. This includes also what is commonly called on an expd. "household", being housing, bedding, lighting, as well as food and the means to prepare it. Once in the field, this really becomes the most important not only because good regular meals are needed, and dry camping conditions maintained, but simply because a great deal of time, and at the most important times of the day, are otherwise wasted by the collectors. In fact, there should always be a paid employee to handle this department; and it alone.

(4) Collecting. (For this, see page 5.)

(5) Preserving. (For this, see my separate brochure No. 5).

(6) Recording. One senior member of the initial personnel should be assigned before going into the field as Recorder. This individual should assemble, pack, and maintain his own equipment and supplies. He may do the technical recording of the Preserving on behalf of its operatives, but his more essential work is to keep a diary, and be responsible for the investigation of the environment and everything in it other than the actual animals being collected. Also, he should handle the mail, and write all reports, even for the Leader, if he is not himself that person. Finally, he should be assigned all the writing of stories, news-releases, and other material after the expd, and even the preparation of scientific papers if he is one of the scientists. His records must be kept separate from those of the technicians doing the Preserving.

(7) Public Relations. This is a great deal more important than is generally supposed, as it includes legal matters, official contacts, public relations, promotion, and publicity, or the suppression of same. The officer responsible need not be a member of the Field Party. The ideal is to have somebody handling this dept. at the nearest point where normal living conditions obtain, to act as executor of several matters such as reorders of supplies, communications, and so forth. If not, he or she may be at home. In this case the leader will have to handle all matters in the field but report in detail regularly on these matters, as separate from other reportage. The PR man should be kept as fully informed as possible of everything throughout, and as fast as possible; and should receive all reports or copies of reports regularly and every time a mail is sent out of the field.

We would stress that an Expd. can not get along without these seven separate departments of activity or without maintaining all of them with the strictest discipline and self-discipline. Records are more important than specimens; and without them the whole enterprise may at any moment collapse and become an entire waste of time. Also, without them at the end, the enterprise might just as well not have been initiated in the first place.

Collecting

Methods of obtaining wild animals, dead or alive, were initially developed in prehistoric times as we know from cave-paintings. Many of these original methods are still in use and are the most effective. However, since the introduction of firearms, and more especially and more recently that of stun-guns, odorless gases and poisons, and even more particularly of baits founded on sexual attraction, the picture has changed considerably.

There are almost endless variations to each of the methods listed below but these details need not concern us (in the case of ABSMs) except in a few cases. It is my personal opinion that in this case none of the active methods will work due to the nature of the creatures, though walking-up by tracking might work. It is also very doubtful that trapping would be effective except with spring-guns, large bear-traps, or drop-logs or spears. Netting, per se, would be useless and unless the nets were manned at all times; though a thrown net might be very effective in a face-to-face encounter if the operator were very skilled and experienced. I personally have my doubts about poisoning, at least without most careful baiting.

Collecting methods in the widest sense--i.e. methods of obtaining larger wild animals dead or alive--fall under two major heads and seven subheads as follows:

I. ACTIVE
   (1) Walking-up (Tracking, Drifting, Stalking, etc.)
   (2) Riding-down (to Shoot, Slash, or Lasso.)
   (3) Driving (into nets, keddahs, off cliffs, into water, etc., by beaters, fire, gas or flooding.)

II. PASSIVE
   (1) Netting (previously strung nets to entangle)
   (2) Trapping (pitfall, drop-log, gin-trap, nooses, etc.)
   (3) Poisoning (by food, water, or gas.)
   (4) Baiting (i.e. "Waiting" for animals to be attracted to you by curiosity or baits, to then be shot or stunned)

I will now discuss each of these, seriatim, with special reference to (a) forested conditions, and (b) the supposed nature of ABSMs, giving some recorded examples of occurrences that are pertinent to our real problem.

> IT CANNOT, HOWEVER, BE OVERSTRESSED AT THIS POINT THAT WE ARE HEREIN CONCERNED WITH THE OBTENTION OF SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION--NOT WITH MERE HUNTING, FOR SPORT, FOOD, OR TROPHIES.

The two objectives are entirely different and opposed, and matters that may be highly effective in one case are useless in the other. Further, we must not forget that, in the case of ABSMs, we may more than likely be dealing with creatures that have all the phenomenal instinctual efficiency of other animals combined with what may even be a very high degree of intelligence, and commonsense of the human. Also, while they have been "warred upon" for millenia by Man, they are not customarily (or "used" to being) hunted, which provides them with even more special faculties. This needs explanation.

> Behaviour of wild creatures, animal and human. Much work and observation has now been done on this, and the findings turn out to be almost exactly the opposite of what had been previously supposed. It used to be supposed that all animals could be divided into two classes: The Hunted, and The Hunters; the first being herbivorous, the second carnivorous. Further, it was assumed that the first were cautious, wary, and nervous; the latter bold, self-assured, and indifferent to lesser creatures. This turns out to be utterly wrong. Lions may faint at the sight of flapping laundry, but lie down back to back with an antelope of a kind on which they customarily prey. Some of the ox tribe are bold and totally indifferent to hunters and very aggressive, while a jaguar may bolt if you shout at it.

The really mysterious thing that has been discovered is that among both hunters and hunted there are two types of behaviors: there are those that are "used" to being hunted or attacked, and those that are not. But even more extraordinary, it now transpires that the former are often the most blase, while the latter are almost invariably the most nervy, cautious, and flighty.

Two examples will suffice to explain this. The first, of an animal used to being hunted, was a herd of large gazelle grazing on a savannah which were being stalked by a Cheetah. The gazelle sentinels spotted the cheetah early but went back to grazing. When the cheetah rose and made his final dash, the gazelle herd simply parted to let him through but one sickly gazelle took off in panic. The cheetah went straight for this, overtook it rapidly, killed it, and lay down to feed. The rest of the gazelle herd went back to grazing, and never even moved.

The other example is that of human (or subhuman) behavior. There was a dwarf race of the Australoid race indigenous to the island of Tasmania. They were virtually without culture and at such a low level that they were classed as a subspecies of humanity, and their numbers rapidly declined after the arrival of the white man. Then they became troublesome by raiding stock and farmsteads, and it was decided to clean them all out of a peninsula. Thousands of armed men strung out across the head of this peninsula, and walked almost shoulder to shoulder out to its tip. Not one single Tasmanian was seen. That fall there was a drought, and no less than five hundred of them came out of that peninsula looking for a hand-out! Tasmanians were not "used" to being hunted.

No more need be said of the facts but it must be stressed that ABSMs have nowhere, ever, been official "game" and so lack the "attitude of resignation" of the gazelle. They are too intelligent for the big carnivores and may possibly even have tamed them since earliest times and let them do their hunting--if they eat any meat. Thus, we've got a real problem here. Let us therefore examine and try to assess the value of the seven types of collecting in face of this problem:

(1) Walking-up. This is, or at least could be in part, feasible. However, the efforts of even the most experienced tracker could in our case be set at nought by the very fact that ABSMs apparently have a far better and more acute set of senses than any man, and would either just move perpetually ahead, to the side, or even follow the hunter to signal his movements. Even if the hunter smeared himself with ABSM

excrement, as elephant hunters do with elephant dung, it would probably do no good in thick forests because the ABSMs coming to inspect him would keep out of sight and later out of reach for they would see him before he did them. "Drifting", on the other hand, and after having established a camp and baited, might be worthwhile because an ABSM might try to attack you and you might get a shot.

(2) Riding-down. To all intents this is just not possible in the kinds of forests said to be inhabited by ABSMs. And in any case, why ride it down for, if you can see it, you can shoot it.

(3) Driving. Similarly, and especially in view of the Tasmanian affair, I personally consider this to be useless, unless one got a group of ABSMs clobbered on a small island and then called out the Marines. Even then, there is much evidence that most ABSMs are almost semi-aquatic, and that they can duck into water, remain a long time below, and swim very fast and far. You'd never get them to go over a cliff even with fire, and they would probably simply come straight back at you and go through your line without anybody either spotting them or getting a shot at one. They could climb any keddah even if they went into it, and they would not become entangled in nets for long. A gas attack would be something else, and might prove effective if you had a lot in a small space but I can't see the humanitarians letting one get away with this procedure.

(4) Netting. Although the great apes can be netted and seem no more able to understand the thing than any lower animal, an ABSM with higher intelligence but great strength (and no claws to become entangled in a net and so be pulled out on its struggles) would probably, by biting and pulling, work out of any net in short order. Of course, if a strung net be under observation from trees all along, and the watchers had powerful lights and guns, one might be obtained but I have a fancy that an ABSM would already know the net had been strung simply by watching the process from hiding or by its superior senses of smell, etc.

(5) Trapping. Here there are real possibilities though I do not think that it would be worthwhile trying to devise or set-up any live-trap. An in-sloping sided pit might keep the specimen in but again it would probably know of the trap in advance by watching or smell. Also, ABSMs don't use regular paths. Drop cages would never do because of the smell of their metal or of the men building them if of wood. On the other hand, spring-guns, large gins, or drop-logs might be effective but only if a long period of prior baiting had been indulged and the ABSMs had got used to prowling around at night to pick up said bait (which incidentally must have both the "come-on" and some desirable edible combined). Novelties such as these traps near your camp might fool the ABSMs once they had gotten used to your smells and sounds--vide: the Booby-Traps used in the war, which fooled even the most experienced infantrymen. There are some most ingenious traps, the worst of which that I know of is an automatic Bolas that is trip-fired and calculated to ensnare and stun anything.

(6) Poisoning. I lay considerable store by this. Today, there are some of the most deadly, tasteless, odorless, and apparently really undetectable chemical poisons available. But even more important, the indigenous natives of many tropical countries have scores of just as deadly vegetable poisons that simply cannot be detected by autopsy after death or by any known chemical analysis. If the Amerinds in B.C. have such, and would divulge them or supply them, real results might be obtained--but then only after Baiting. Even the most subtle poisons would be avoided by ABSMs unless they had already been "hooked" by baiting, simply because of the smell of the men putting down the bait.

(7) Baiting. This, in my opinion, is the only really sound, valid, and worthwhile procedure in the case of ABSMs. The idea is simply to overcome the creatures' natural caution (by one set of procedures) and then raise their curiosity (by another set) and finally "let them have it" when they have overcome their caution and got

> used to browsing around. How you kill the specimen is of no import but once one shows its-self in daylight or in artificial light, let him have it with everything you have available, going for the legs first to prevent its escape.

In the case of ABSMs, it seems to me, that everything is useless unless and until "baiting" in its widest sense and most technical meaning has been put into operation. Once "baited" even some other of the approaches outlined above might become effective, but until and unless you can attract the creatures, you're sunk.

Baiting

This does not mean simply putting out bait to attract animals. It is almost a science in itself--in fact, it is a science and a very extensive and complex one (vide: a most extremely good article by one Fred Bruemmer in, of all publications, CAVALIER for July, 1961, entitled "Killer King of the Rat Catchers". So important is this article that I am appending a photocopy as an appendix to this paper). And do not forget that rats, while almost as intelligent as men and having far better genetic instincts are still far, far behind the instinctual-intellectual abilities of an ABSM.

Professional "Baiting" entails several separate operations. These are in substance:

(1) Preparation, before entering the field. The more of these suggestions that can be followed the better and the easier it will be for all concerned, and the faster and more efficiently will the desired results be achieved. However, not all of them can always (and sometimes none at all) be achieved. Yet, every point so taken care of, adds immeasurably to proven successes. I will describe the ideal, and leave it to you to do the best you can. It falls under three heads:

(i) Personnel. Nobody should "take a bath" for at least a month before going into the field. This does not mean that bathing is disallowed, but first and foremost no soap, detergent, or anything else should be used on the skin and especially on head hair. Such, remove the natural oils which protect us from funguses and other parasites, and deter blood-sucking insects from biting. (It is dirty clothes that encourage ticks, lice, fleas, bugs, etc.) A thorough physical examination should be made medically before leaving, and all medicaments should be closely sealed into a container that has been sterilized, and externally immunized by rubbing with animal grease. (Wooden boxes are preferable, with tarred-canvas hinges). If you feel "dirty", wash with mud and/or some animal fat or pure grease. Wash teeth with table-salt, or better, dry Bicarbonate of Soda.

(ii) Clothing. Also all personal effects. Try to eliminate all metal, artificial rubber, and artificial fabric such as nylon, dachron, etc. Anchor everything in running fresh-water for at least 12 hours; then dry over a wood fire; do not "iron". Most thermoplastics are inert and odorless and may be used but leathers (especially well greased with animal fats) are always preferable. Natural rubber is okay if thoroughly soaked and all surface dye removed.

(iii) Equipment. As far as possible, eliminate all metal. That which cannot be so disposed of or for which non-metal substitutes cannot be found, should in all cases be wrapped, encased, or sealed in leather that has been well greased with animal oils. Avoid above all, all mineral oils, even kerosene. Electric battery lights, even if heavier, are better than kerosene lamps, but must be again greased and packed in animal oil-soaked wrappings. Aluminum is far better than iron, as it does not have anything like the odor even when corroded. (We once even used earthenware cooking utensils, wooden spoons, and flint knives for a trial and obtained quite noticeable results). That metal which you do take, ought to be brazed and then buried in damp earth, and finally scoured with sand.

The objective is to get rid of as much metal as possible and all mineral oils. Even belt-buckles, cigarette-lighters, and other such small items can make a great difference. Machetes, guns, lamps, and so forth have to be of metal but leather coverings, wooden boxes, and animal oils in most part counter-act their odor. (Metal, apart from some native gold and copper is not known in Nature and it has a stronger odor to animals than anything else, although we cannot even detect it.)

(2) Camp Site. It may sound somewhat illogical but it has to be said that this is almost invariably in great part "instinctive"--whatever that may mean. The site must of course be as near to good water as possible but, apart from that, you have to follow your senses. Some sites just "look good", others don't; and in a high percentage of cases of the former you will find that they look good also to animals. The invariable clue to this latter is whether there is an abundant small fauna of insects, snails, frogs, etc. If these are numerous, you may be sure that the smaller, medium-sized, and finally the larger animals will be around.

I can offer only two other suggestions anent this. The first is that the camp should be in a depression and as far as possible surrounded by high land and thus protected from all winds. Amateurs, and especially hunters and White Men in particular have a mania for "sunlight, air, a breeze, and a view". All are redundant, useless, and actually a deterrent to both Baiting and Hunting since they cloy the senses. You can sometimes hear a twig snap in a hollow when there is half a gale blowing above the surrounding hills.

Secondly, the location should be as thickly covered with foliage as possible and have as much ground-brush as possible all around. This latter can be cleared back, and then paths cut through it but all of these should have an initial "S"-Bend in them, so that animals can come up real close without being observed, and watch you.

(3) Behaviour, at camp, for at least the initial two weeks should be extremely free and easy. You can make as much noise as you like, even to playing a radio or phonograph, smoke, and above all cook on wood. Don't go out of camp for the first few days and try to confine speech to talking, not either shouting or above all whispering. The last carries much farther than talking and, being of higher frequency, is more disturbing to animals.

Urinate and defecate freely and widely all around the camp on open ground; and brush teeth, and throw out slops widely (but don't use soap of any kind.) Above all, throw all table-scraps and garbage (other than paper and artificial dejecta) all around and as widely as possible.

After a few days, you may start wandering off, moving very slowly (i.e. "drifting") from the camp at dawn and dusk. As far as possible refrain from chopping wood and, if you must, try and avoid hitting the bases of big trees--they ring like drums although we often cannot hear them do so. Change clothing as you want but soak them in running water, bury, and then dry over wood fires.

(4) Baiting. After about a week you may start your professional baiting as an extension to your garbage and other more personal disposal. Dot this about in obvious places, on the ground, a few feet up tree trunks, and especially on rocks alongside the stream or river. Inspect each bait casually twice a day and note any footprints around where it was placed --(such areas may be cleared). Small animals will invariably take all bait in due course but if larger ones are about they will almost invariably leave tracks or other visual evidence.

At this point such devices as trip-wires, with or without set cameras attached, snooperscopes, buzzers, flashlights, and so forth may be mounted but the most extreme care must be taken in doing this. Again, it is the metal that will cause you the greatest trouble. Also, if any of these devices is "tripped" you may set yourself back to the beginning, or the quarry may leave the district altogether. Such mechanical devices can be very alarming to wild creatures: on the other hand, they may totally ignore them.

As is stressed in the article on rats attached, the most important of all baits is (or are) items that have a sexual attraction to the creatures desired. It has now been discovered that our, and animals' sense of smell is the most powerful that we have, and that "sex" is based on smell. Thus, probably the best "Attraction-Bait" would be the menstrual flow of a female ABSM. The next best might be that of a woman. Candies made in Germany that incorporated the saliva, armpit secretions, and sperm or vaginal fluids of young men and girl volunteers were fed unknowingly to college students. Within hours almost all the eaters had somehow sought out the donors of these body essences and were in bed with them, though they did not know of their existence previously, and could not explain their actions. Some such "essences" should above all be obtained.

Once these attraction baits have been placed about, desirable foods should be added to them. For some extraordinary reason, there are a few items (some of them more or less inedible to us, or at least tasteless) that hardly any living creature can resist. Among these are:

Over-ripe melon rinds
Fresh, coconut pith
Whale-oil Candlewax
Monkey-fat
Rotten bacon rubbed with Fennel
Catnip
Chicken guts
The little round red West Indian Bird-Peppers.

Why any of this should be, nobody has so far satisfactorily explained but almost all successful trapping has been achieved with one or other of these--and mostly coconut. Bananas are also apparently very attractive, especially outside the tropics.

In all cases you should break and bite into the bait yourself and then scatter the rest around as if abandoning it. This will get the animal used to your smell and may also do something else. This is very important.

The Gypsies have always trained all manner of animals by spitting in their mouths and making them swallow it. I have myself--and innumerable other animal people have also--used this method and it seems never to fail, even for or with wild and apparently intractable animals. It is my personal belief that it is an extension of the "kissing" bit in our sexual play, and the transference of chemicals from one body to another that plays such a large part in "sex" as we call it. (Do not forget that copulation is not primarily for the purpose of procreation, but for such an interchange.) The process is intra-specific as well as inter-sexual.

(5) The Kill. If and when the baiting is successful, a clean kill must be made. If this fails, all other specimens will probably take off for the hills. If, however, a specimen is killed (or stunned) instantly, it is a very curious fact that not only its mate and family may come around and hang around for a long time but that others may appear that have not been seen before, or even been in that vicinity before. It would seem, in fact, that as with Weasels and some other animals investigated, what we may call "funeral rights" are actually de rigure among animals. Death, rather than alarming the others, seems in a strange way to attract them, provided they are not themselves alarmed.

If the killing is messy, or an animal is wounded, you should look out for an attack, at least from its mate. The Primates can be extremely vicious in this, and most persistent. And don't forget that Primates have brains like us and that an ABSM probably is one of us.

A Note on Guns.

Among "sportsmen" and professional hunters the world over, there is a great preference for, and almost 'holy' belief in, rifles. They are most inefficient and dangerous mechanisms, and for collectors they are almost useless.

A rifle, and especially a high-powered one, fired at too close range will drive its solid bullet right through even a large animal without doing the slightest harm. (Explosive-nosed bullets are both illegal and useless because they simply blow the thing to bits, and the bigger it is, the smaller the bits.) A rifle is also unwieldy in a forest or any other confined space, and actually it is rather slow of operation, because of sighting.

A submachine gun is very effective especially if it has a short barrel and a large carbine. With it you can chop down the biggest target and then administer a decent Coupe de Grace.

But, the very best weapon to carry--and at all times--is a 12-Bore (or Gauge), double-barrelled shotgun. Repeaters, or pumpguns are, frankly, not yet sufficiently perfected to be reliable at all times in damp forest conditions. One barrel should be highly choked.

The Cartridges carried should have an extra-heavy charge of smokeless (not Black) powder, and contain ball-shot. This is the largest size lead balls that can be fitted into a standard 12-bore cartridge. With an extra-heavy charge, only about three can be so fitted. This carries a terrific hitting power, and will bowl over a charging buffalo and blow the front of its head in at about twenty paces. No bullet from a rifle can do this. Also it kills.

Apart from this, an automatic side-arm should be carried for protection--and this is better on the front of the left hip if you are right-handed--and a machete in a leather scabbard behind the left hip. Spare cartridges should be in the right trouser pocket.

For God's sake, don't ever wear a jacket, or anything that hangs outside your belt and which may therefore snag your hands in reaching for ammunition, side-arm, or machete. Your life depends on this. Any knapsack should be anchored to your midback so that it cannot possibly slew around whatever movement you make. It should contain matches, knife, a small lense, plastic tubes, and first-aid kit.

Forest "hunting" is not like that in any other country and very often you cannot even turn around if attacked, let alone bring a gun around. You will need your sidearm and machete for in fighting and protection if attacked; though, an attack from a mere animal is really not known--it is all tripe written for thriller magazines. It is men and Humanoids that you have to look out for; and it is Humanoids or even Hominids that you will be hunting.

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I will now discuss each of these, seriatim, with special reference to (a) forested conditions, and (b) the supposed nature of ABSMs, giving some recorded examples of occurrences that are pertinent to our real problem.

> IT CANNOT, HOWEVER, BE OVERSTRESSED AT THIS POINT THAT WE ARE HEREIN CONCERNED WITH THE OBTENTION OF SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION--NOT WITH MERE HUNTING, FOR SPORT, FOOD, OR TROPHIES.

The two objectives are entirely different and opposed, and matters that may be highly effective in one case are useless in the other. Further, we must not forget that, in the case of ABSMs, we may more than likely be dealing with creatures that have all the phenomenal instinctual efficiency of other animals combined with what may even be a very high degree of intelligence, and commonsense of the human. Also, while they have been "warred upon" for millenia by Man, they are not customarily (or "used" to being) hunted, which provides them with even more special faculties. This needs explanation.

> Behaviour of wild creatures, animal and human. Much work and observation has now been done on this, and the findings turn out to be almost exactly the opposite of what had been previously supposed. It used to be supposed that all animals could be divided into two classes: The Hunted, and The Hunters; the first being herbivorous, the second carnivorous. Further, it was assumed that the first were cautious, wary, and nervous; the latter bold, self-assured, and indifferent to lesser creatures. This turns out to be utterly wrong. Lions may faint at the sight of flapping laundry, but lie down back to back with an antelope of a kind on which they customarily prey. Some of the ox tribe are bold and totally indifferent to hunters and very aggressive, while a jaguar may bolt if you shout at it.

The really mysterious thing that has been discovered is that among both hunters and hunted there are two types of behaviors: there are those that are "used" to being hunted or attacked, and those that are not. But even more extraordinary, it now transpires that the former are often the most blase, while the latter are almost invariably the most nervy, cautious, and flighty.

Two examples will suffice to explain this. The first, of an animal used to being hunted, was a herd of large gazelle grazing on a savannah which were being stalked by a Cheetah. The gazelle sentinels spotted the cheetah early but went back to grazing. When the cheetah rose and made his final dash, the gazelle herd simply parted to let him through but one sickly gazelle took off in panic. The cheetah went straight for this, overtook it rapidly, killed it, and lay down to feed. The rest of the gazelle herd went back to grazing, and never even moved.

The other example is that of human (or subhuman) behavior. There was a dwarf race of the Australoid race indigenous to the island of Tasmania. They were virtually without culture and at such a low level that they were classed as a subspecies of humanity, and their numbers rapidly declined after the arrival of the white man. Then they became troublesome by raiding stock and farmsteads, and it was decided to clean them all out of a peninsula. Thousands of armed men strung out across the head of this peninsula, and walked almost shoulder to shoulder out to its tip. Not one single Tasmanian was seen. That fall there was a drought, and no less than five hundred of them came out of that peninsula looking for a hand-out! Tasmanians were not "used" to being hunted.

No more need be said of the facts but it must be stressed that ABSMs have nowhere, ever, been official "game" and so lack the "attitude of resignation" of the gazelle. They are too intelligent for the big carnivores and may possibly even have tamed them since earliest times and let them do their hunting--if they eat any meat. Thus, we've got a real problem here. Let us therefore examine and try to assess the value of the seven types of collecting in face of this problem:

(1) Walking-up. This is, or at least could be in part, feasible. However, the efforts of even the most experienced tracker could in our case be set at nought by the very fact that ABSMs apparently have a far better and more acute set of senses than any man, and would either just move perpetually ahead, to the side, or even follow the hunter to signal his movements. Even if the hunter smeared himself with ABSM

excrement, as elephant hunters do with elephant dung, it would probably do no good in thick forests because the ABSMs coming to inspect him would keep out of sight and later out of reach for they would see him before he did them. "Drifting", on the other hand, and after having established a camp and baited, might be worthwhile because an ABSM might try to attack you and you might get a shot.

(2) Riding-down. To all intents this is just not possible in the kinds of forests said to be inhabited by ABSMs. And in any case, why ride it down for, if you can see it, you can shoot it.

(3) Driving. Similarly, and especially in view of the Tasmanian affair, I personally consider this to be useless, unless one got a group of ABSMs clobbered on a small island and then called out the Marines. Even then, there is much evidence that most ABSMs are almost semi-aquatic, and that they can duck into water, remain a long time below, and swim very fast and far. You'd never get them to go over a cliff even with fire, and they would probably simply come straight back at you and go through your line without anybody either spotting them or getting a shot at one. They could climb any keddah even if they went into it, and they would not become entangled in nets for long. A gas attack would be something else, and might prove effective if you had a lot in a small space but I can't see the humanitarians letting one get away with this procedure.

(4) Netting. Although the great apes can be netted and seem no more able to understand the thing than any lower animal, an ABSM with higher intelligence but great strength (and no claws to become entangled in a net and so be pulled out on its struggles) would probably, by biting and pulling, work out of any net in short order. Of course, if a strung net be under observation from trees all along, and the watchers had powerful lights and guns, one might be obtained but I have a fancy that an ABSM would already know the net had been strung simply by watching the process from hiding or by its superior senses of smell, etc.

(5) Trapping. Here there are real possibilities though I do not think that it would be worthwhile trying to devise or set-up any live-trap. An in-sloping sided pit might keep the specimen in but again it would probably know of the trap in advance by watching or smell. Also, ABSMs don't use regular paths. Drop cages would never do because of the smell of their metal or of the men building them if of wood. On the other hand, spring-guns, large gins, or drop-logs might be effective but only if a long period of prior baiting had been indulged and the ABSMs had got used to prowling around at night to pick up said bait (which incidentally must have both the "come-on" and some desirable edible combined). Novelties such as these traps near your camp might fool the ABSMs once they had gotten used to your smells and sounds--vide: the Booby-Traps used in the war, which fooled even the most experienced infantrymen. There are some most ingenious traps, the worst of which that I know of is an automatic Bolas that is trip-fired and calculated to ensnare and stun anything.

(6) Poisoning. I lay considerable store by this. Today, there are some of the most deadly, tasteless, odorless, and apparently really undetectable chemical poisons available. But even more important, the indigenous natives of many tropical countries have scores of just as deadly vegetable poisons that simply cannot be detected by autopsy after death or by any known chemical analysis. If the Amerinds in B.C. have such, and would divulge them or supply them, real results might be obtained--but then only after Baiting. Even the most subtle poisons would be avoided by ABSMs unless they had already been "hooked" by baiting, simply because of the smell of the men putting down the bait.

(7) Baiting. This, in my opinion, is the only really sound, valid, and worthwhile procedure in the case of ABSMs. The idea is simply to overcome the creatures' natural caution (by one set of procedures) and then raise their curiosity (by another set) and finally "let them have it" when they have overcome their caution and got

> used to browsing around. How you kill the specimen is of no import but once one shows its-self in daylight or in artificial light, let him have it with everything you have available, going for the legs first to prevent its escape.

In the case of ABSMs, it seems to me, that everything is useless unless and until "baiting" in its widest sense and most technical meaning has been put into operation. Once "baited" even some other of the approaches outlined above might become effective, but until and unless you can attract the creatures, you're sunk.

Baiting

This does not mean simply putting out bait to attract animals. It is almost a science in itself--in fact, it is a science and a very extensive and complex one (vide: a most extremely good article by one Fred Bruemmer in, of all publications, CAVALIER for July, 1961, entitled "Killer King of the Rat Catchers". So important is this article that I am appending a photocopy as an appendix to this paper). And do not forget that rats, while almost as intelligent as men and having far better genetic instincts are still far, far behind the instinctual-intellectual abilities of an ABSM.

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Gary S. Mangiacopra
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Milford, Connecticut

Feb. 14, 2007

Dear Mr. Mangiacopra,

Thank you for your reply of Jan. 27. I hereby enclose copies of all of the materials I was able to gather when I was visiting my father and stepmother in Sarasota in November of last year. They inlcude a rather jocular letter dated Nov. 24th, 1970, which seems to be missing pages. I'll have a hunt for the rest of the letter when I am Sarasota next.

I did feel it was important to point out that my father and Ivan had a close and warm relationship which involved teasing and feigned derision, hence the opening of the aforementioned letter, "Dear S.O.B.Ass." This gently mocking attitude might prove to be a facet of Ivan's personality of which you were hitherto unaware.... It is, however, crucial to understanding their closeness. My father and Ivan Sanderson both had extremely sharp and biting wits and humor was extremely important to them and to their friendship. ...or so I understand from what I have read. Incidentally, "Howling" is another term of endearment which Ivan reserved for my father.

I have photocopied your letter and sent it to my father. His health is deteriorating. He has survived several strokes and is wheel-chair bound. The the poor thing is now having to recover from a bout of shingles. He carries on nobly, however, and has days when he is quite enthusiastic about life. My stepmother will read your letter to him and if he is able to shed anymore light on any other aspects of Ivan's life, she will no doubt let me know.

Unfortunately, I have no leads for you concerning Ivan's television shows and appearances, however, should I manage to learn anything, I will let you know.

As for your analysis of the Ffellowe's stories online, my brother happened upon them a year ago by chance when he "googled" my father's name. We printed them and sent them to my father.

Regarding my father's biography, I can't remember if you included it in that e-journal, but you might wish to add that he was responsible for bringing Frank Herbert and the book "Dune" to Chilton (see "The Road to Dune") and corresponded with J.R.R. Tolkien (copies of correspondence available).

Finally, how kind of you to pass along Dave Drake's best wishes. Again, my father will learn of this when he receives the copy of your letter. I always hope that this kind of positive link to his past will cheer him. Should Dave Drake wish to send greetings to my father, he may by all means send a letter to his Sarasota address.

Thank you for yourinterest in my father, his life and his work. Your efforts to research both him and Ivan Sanderson have pushed me to delve more in to his biography and to understand him better myself.

Yours sincerely,

Kate Lanier Griffith

Kate Lanier Griffith

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STERLING LANIER - CONFIDENTIA

The NORTHWEST RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Inc.

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A Proposal

FOR A FULL-SCALE, YEAR-ROUND, INVESTIGATION OF, SEARCH FOR, AND ENQUIRY INTO THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRESUMED ULTRA-PRIMITIVE HOMINIDS IN WILDERNESS AREAS IN THE STATES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO AND CALIFORNIA

....

Popularly known by a number of North American Indian names such as Ohmah, and by the derivative, Sasquatch, in Canada, and as Bigfoot in the U.S., but often quite erroneously called an "abominable snowman"

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Prepared by : The Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained
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For Release : January, 1968

PROJECT AND PROSPECTUS

I. **OBJECTIVES**: These are of a general nature, five in number; all of which are self-explanatory. (Secondary technical objectives are outlined in more detail in Section VI. below.) The primary are:-

(1) To disseminate knowledge of this matter among both scientists and the public at large.

(2) To stimulate interest in and encourage cooperation by all and any in solving this problem.

(3) To prove the existence of these creatures by obtaining concrete evidence that would be acceptable to science.

(4) To have one of these creatures properly identified, anthropologically.

(5) To provide as thorough and detailed a survey as possible, as a practical background for the subsequent conservation of the species.

II. **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**: Positive affirmations of the existence of these ultra-primitive hominids have been rife among white people since their first arrival on the West coast of North America, all the way from Alaska via the Yukons and British Columbia to Washington, Oregon and California on the one hand, and to Nevada and Idaho on the other. They have also become commonplace to missionaries and settlers in the western Northwest Territories of Canada. Numerous reports of exactly similar creatures came also in the early days from Arizona and New Mexico. Further, they still come from the length of the Sierra Madre Occidental de Mexico and from Oaxaca, Vera Cruz and Chiapas, and over the border into Guatemala. An Amerindian tribal unit that does not have a similar tradition throughout this whole vast area has still to be found; and many Indians, when speaking English, refer to them as "apes". There is even an Ape Canyon in Washington.

A summary of all reports up till 1960 may be found in a book entitled "ABOMINABLE SNOWMEN — Legend come to Life" by Ivan T. Sanderson, Chilton Books, (1961). This deals with all these, and similar accounts worldwide, from Europe, Asia, Orientalia, Africa and South America. It also covers the Pongids or Apes (as its title infers) and notably the original "Snowman" or Yeti of the Himalyas which is almost certainly not a Hominid. (Items that pertain to North America listed in the bibliography of that book are attached hereunto as an Appendix.)

Since 1960 two things have happened. One, an entirely new light has been thrown on the world picture from an historical point of view mostly by the researches of several Russion historians; the

Comitato Italiano per lo Studio dei Problemi della Popolazione of the Societa Italiana di Genetica ed Eugenia of Italy, new discoveries by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey pertaining to the earliest hominids and the firm establishment of Homo erectus; and a series of papers by Sanderson on bibliographical findings relative to descriptions of similar creatures in historical times throughout Eurasia.

The second happening has been a positive outburst of reports from our Northwest since 1960 of both historical and recently-passed encounters with these creatures and of current sightings, along with miles of their foottracks, all the way from British Columbia to northern California; of finds of several faecal droppings, half a dozen "beds", and a large number of batches of hairs, two of which defied identification. These finds and sightings have been investigated in depth by several dozen researchers interviewing those concerned, and by technicians in several leading laboratories. (See Section III.)

One still B&W photograph of one was obtained in 1960 by one Zack Hamilton (though not released to the press until 1965). But finally 30 feet of 16 mm. color film was obtained by Messrs. Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin of the Northwest Research Association. This is fully described in the article in ARGOSY, a copy of which accompanies this proposal.

III. SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND: This is somewhat more complicated, at least to state concisely, as it requires some exposition of a number of very large subjects and particularly of the most recent discoveries in them that are vital to a proper understanding of this problem but which have for the most part not yet been published in any popular form and in some cases not yet in scientific journals. We will state these briefly herewith; but first a word of caution.

> (It must be clearly understood that we are not herein at any time or in any way referring to the original "Abominable Snowmen", so-called, of the Himalayas; properly known as the MEH-TEH in most Nepali dialects, and casually as the "Yeti" today by most Westerners. In the best opinion, this is now regarded as a giant, mountain or rock-climbing Ape -- see Prof. Carleton Coon, et alii.)

Everything said about the creatures under discussion must, from here on, be understood to refer to a completely different form of life which, by its footprints and the accounts of it in ancient Mongolian and Chinese texts, and from people all the way from southwestern China to farthest eastern Siberia and then again from Alaska south to Tierra del Fuego, would seem to be a sub-human and most likely a member of the species now referred to as Homo erectus, which includes many types, known from fossils, such as the original Pithecanthropus of Java, and Pekin Man, formerly known as Sinanthropus. These creatures could have migrated to the New World via land-bridges over the Bering Straits, following its natural habit which, for the most part would seem to be montane coniferous forest. These creatures are known by a very wide variety of names in Eurasia -- from Kaptar or Keetahr in the Caucasus, Golubavan (or similar sounding titles) in Iran, Azerbaijan, and other central Asian locales, to Dzu-Teh in Tibet and south China. In the central and northern West Chinese ranges and in Mongolia they are called Hun-Guressu, or by other names.

In order to clarify the assumption that our Sasquatch, "Bigfoot" and Ohmahs could be of this ilk -- race or species -- and could have arrived on the North American continent in pre- or inter-glacial times requires some further exposition; as follows:-

(1) The Origin of Man.

Only a few salient points need to be stressed here. First, the division of the anthropoids (i.e. tailless primates) from the monkeys, took place much longer ago than was previously supposed. Also, the division of the Pongids (apes) from the Hominids (man-types) occurred not long after this; and possibly as early as Oligocene times -- 25 to 34 millions of years ago, by the new dating. Pongids may be best differentiated from the Hominids by having thumb-like big toes. Also they seem always to have been tropical or warm-climate creatures and, at one stage at least, arboreal. The Hominids, on the other hand, never were forest animals but, rather, open country, ground-living, runners -- hence their shortened toes all bound together and pointing forward with an apposed big toe. These forms thus ranged out of the warm forested belts of the earth; and in both hemispheres to the north and south; to the south, to southern Africa only; but to the north all the way up to the edge of the Arctic icecap.

As the hominid branch of the anthropoid stock evolved, it proliferated, giving rise to pigmy types such as the family of Australopithecines of South Africa, an assortment of larger types in East Africa, Indonesia and elsewhere, and finally to what is now called the Pithecanthropine types which have been named Homo erectus. Fossil remains of these have now been found all the way from Europe and northwest Africa south to East Africa and Indonesia, and east through central Asia to northeastern Asia -- the last in the type formerly known as Pekin Man of Sinanthropus pekinensis.

It is a form of this species that is, we contend, represented today by both the Keetars, Golub-avans, and Dzu-Tehs of Eurasia, and by our Sasquatches, Ohmahs and Bigfeet. Maybe, as Harold S. Gladwin first suggested, pigmies of the Australo-pithecine types also came to the New World but long before the last glaciations; then these Homo erectus; then, maybe, Neanderthalid types, remnants of which are still found in South America like the Alikuluf of the extreme south of Chile. Finally, Mongoloid Modern Man — our Amerinds — and the Northern Mongoloids or Eskimos also came here. If Neanderthaloids could hang on in isolated areas of vile climate, these Pithecanthropines could much better have done so in the comparatively mild climes and food-rich wilderness areas of our northwest.

(2) The Bering Strait Land-Bridge.

The single most common and, at first, seemingly cogent argument of all who are sceptical of the possible existence of our North American Ohmahs — and notably scientists — is that it is an impossibility because no trace of a fossil Pongid or ape has ever been found on this continent.

> THIS, HOWEVER, IS THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT AGAINST THEIR ASSERTIONS AND, AT THE SAME TIME, FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH CREATURES HERE; AND FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

Nobody denies this; and, we should add, not a single tooth or bone of any true monkey either (the so-called South American "Monkeys" are quite different creatures) has ever been found on this continent. On the other hand, Hominids are here, and in profusion; and they have been coming here in great waves from Asia since, it now appears, before the last glacial ages, namely the Pleistocene.

The other great "argument" of the scientific sceptics is that our Ohmahs are "obviously humanoid in their configuration, stance and movements". This, however, is also exactly what we have been saying all along! You cannot have it 'both ways'. Either these things are pongids or they are hominids. Moreover, the apes, as we have said, are tropical and basically arboreal, creatures, so why should they, and how could they have ever gotten here? Hominids, on the other hand, are open-forest, woodland, prairie, savannah, and even desert (both hot and cold) dwellers. They, in the form of Homo erectus, were available far north in East Asia (old Sinanthropus) and the climate and vegetation of the circum-north-Pacific coasts and the mountains behind them are similar all the way from southwest China to the Bering Straits and then south again to Mexico on the American side.

Finally, East Asia and westernmost North America are only 24 miles apart today and can be reached, one from the other, in row boats in summer and over the ice in winter. Waves of men have passed over this 'bridge' for millenia, and they are still doing so. But then again, formerly solid land stretched from one continent to the other; and no less than four times since Pekin Man developed. Even more significant, two of these 'land-bridges' were hundreds of miles wide and had a warm, temperate climate, in which hardwood fruit trees (plums for instance) grew, the fossil remains of which, with leaves and fruit, have been found north of these straits.

To say, therefore, that pithecanthropine man could not have got here is unutterable rubbish. To assert that he could not have survived here if he did, is even stupider. The Neanderthaloid Alikulufs got here and travelled six thousand miles farther; and they are still here! The Amerinds got here, and so did the Eskimos.

(3) Plant and Animal Distribution.

The aspect of geography that is least known (especially in this country) is what is called scientifically, Vegetalogy. This is the study of the way in which all plants grow in any given area. It has practically nothing to do with what is called phytogeography, which means simply the 'geography' of phytoi (plants) and is only a catalogue of the distribution of individual plant species, or their orders, families and so forth. Vegetalogy concerns itself with how all plants grow in a given area -- i.e. as a closed-canopy forest, an open woodland, a prairie, a scrub, or a desert, etc.

There are 13 great belts of different kinds of plant growth in the northern hemisphere and these are repeated in reverse in the southern. Then, there is a double-width belt of tropical forests of a certain kind girdling the earth's "tummy", athwart the equator. These belts, however, sway north and south, but not due to temperature or land elevation as is popularly supposed, but rather due to the circulation of the great ocean currents. These flow clockwise in the northern, and counter-clockwise in the southern hemispheres and thus cause the same vegetational 'belts' to circle the northern Pacific, as stated above.

However, there is a further complication in that the form of vegetation also changes as one goes up mountains. Actually, all the 'belts' of the lowlands are repeated, and in the same order, as from sealevel at the equator to sealevel at the poles, in about 17,000 feet, so that every 1,215 feet of altitude is equivalent to traversing some 6 degrees of latitude towards a pole. These details need not concern us further, but they point to the fact that an animal used to living at an altitude of 17,000 feet on the equator (above the snowline) will be quite at home at about 80 degrees north latitude. Thus the Dzu-Teh of Sechwan would be quite at home at a slightly higher elevation in the Yukon; and, what is more, it would find the same kind of both animal and vegetable food there because the distribution of all animals is determined by this 'belting' and 'zoning' (i.e. up the mountains) of vegetalogical distribution.

(4) The Terrain.

Another statement made almost invariably and universally by both laymen and scientists alike, regarding the areas in our Northwest where these creatures are said to have been encountered is that (again) it is impossible -- but this time, because "The whole of this continent has been thoroughly explored, mapped and hunted over, and even for the most part inhabited." THIS IS COMPLETE AND ABSOLUTE NONSENSE.

There are tens of thousands of square miles in California; hundreds of thousands in the Oregon-Washington-Idaho complex; hundreds of thousands more in both British Columbia, Montana, Alberta, the Yukons, and especially the Canadian Northwest Territories that have never even been mapped and/or for the most part even penetrated. Aerial maps mean nothing, as the most part is precipitous terrain and covered with one-, two- three- or even four-tier growths of forest. The undergrowth is so thick that nothing much bigger than a rat can get under it, and nothing much smaller than a Moose, a Grizzly Bear or a Bigfoot can break through it.

(For details of the lack of maps and surveys, application should be made to the U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, in Washington, D. C.)

(5) Previous Scientific Investigation.

Between the years 1960 and 1965 Mr. Thomas B. Slick of San Antonio, Texas, put continuing "expeditions" to look for these creatures into the field; first, in northern California, and later on the coast of British Columbia at Bella Coola. These efforts were staffed by various people including Mr. Bob Titmus, formerly of Redding, Cal., and Messrs. Peter and Bryan Byrne -- of Ireland, and India, where they had organized Mr. Slick's "safaris" in search of the Yeti, in previous years.

During this period, a number of plaster-casts of footprints of Bigfeet were obtained in California; as well as several samples of hair taken from bushes or trees; five piles of fresh excrement; and several photos of beds; and many of tracks. None of these were obtained by Mr. Slick's parties but by others whose names, and records, are on file with The Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained (Mr. Ivan T. Sanderson, Director; in New Jersey) where are lodged also a large collection of different plaster-casts.

The excrement was sent to various laboratories -- notably the London Zoological Society, and the University of Oregon. The gross masses were definitely pronounced not to be of any known North American animal, and two of the collections contained Nematode worm parasites and their eggs

("Roundworms", that is) of species of Trichurus found otherwise ONLY IN SOME AMERINDIANS OF OUR WEST COAST; PIGS IN NORTH AMERICA IMPORTED FROM CHINA; AND HUMAN BEINGS AND PIGS IN SOUTHWEST CHINA. (Details of these analyses and findings are also on file with the S.I.U. in N.J., but transcripts of reports on them are also on file with the Northwest Research Association.)

The hairs proved in several cases to be either those of local deer or bear, or complete frauds in that they were from the nape of a Moose, an animal that is not known and never has been known from the coastal ranges of Oregon and California. However, two sets of hairs, examined in London by F. Martin Duncan in charge of the greatest mammalian hair collection in the world, and by Dr. Leon Hausman, then of Rutgers University, could not be identified; these were definitely not either from a hoofed mammal or a bear; and, in one case, showed Primate characteristics.

The casts of the footprints have received the greatest attention of all the evidence. (They form the subject of special papers by Ivan Sanderson, and they are fully analysed in his book named above.) Nothing much has been added to these analyses during the past eight years. These imprints are completely human in form, except for size and one feature that is customarily overlooked. This is that all the toes appear to be webbed up to the first joint, and there are two "balls" -- instead of our one -- behind the big toe. This is perfectly explicable, however, if all the other toes are indeed webbed.

Finally, several leading physical anthropologists have examined the film taken by Messrs. Patterson and Gimlin, and have pronounced it to appear to be genuine — i.e. no evidence of fakery of the object depicted, or of tampering with the film itself — and, at the same time, have stated that it shows just the characteristics and features of gait, musculature, and so forth that a pithecanthropine might be expected to display.

IV. ORGANIZATION: While the organization of this effort is being kept very simple, it already (and will continue in the future) to entail very considerable complexity. This is the ideal formula for such an enterprise and the keynote of success in almost every instance of a successful conclusion to such exploratory fieldwork. Actually, the organizational details of such an enterprise fill a substantial volume, which contains some 2000 individual items. These details need not be listed here, but it must be understood that the Northwest Research Association has such a catalogue of equipment, supplies, and other necessities, and that this inventory has been checked by S.I.E. of New Jersey against its own catalogues developed over forty years of experience throughout the world. The organizational aspect of this effort may, therefore, be divided into three stages:-

(1) Past Experience.

Members of N.W.R.A., led by Mr. Roger C. Patterson, have been investigating this matter for seven years. This has entailed both bibliographical research and interviewing half a hundred living persons who have stated that they have encountered these Bigfeet; collecting casts of their alleged tracks, and photographs of same; and finally themselves spending many months in the field making deliberate search. Also, they have studied the other wildlife of the whole area and filmed a great deal of terrain as background. During this time also, they have tested various transport and communications possibilities, living and commissariat necessities, clothing, health, and so forth. All members being Westerners, horsemen, and educated persons with above-standard knowledge of and skills in certain modern technologies, they were very well fitted to assess local conditions.

(2) Present Situation.

N.W.R.A. currently finds itself in an almost unique position in that it has already achieved one of its principal objectives -- to wit, the film alluded to above. As a result, its appeal is more in the nature of a call for assistance to maintain an effort than for help to initiate one. What is more, there is no debt or backlog as of now, the Members having already paid for everything up till now out of their own pockets. Further, there are certain sums promised as proceeds of the release of the film, and these are to be paid to the N.W.R.A. for application to a special fund for the financing of the next set of field operations.

At the same time, a considerable amount of the needed equipment is already in the possession of the Association and its active members. Potential suitable personnel are ready to sign up on the terms laid down in Section VI below; and the Association itself is incorporated as a Non-profit, tax-deductible enterprise. It may therefore be said that this organization is in a very sound condition.

(3) Future Intentions.

An initial step in the general effort is envisioned whereby Roger Patterson, and two partners only, will go into the field at the earliest opportunity, but selecting the first locale for operations strictly upon the basis of the latest report on a sighting of, or foottracks left by, a Bigfoot.

Meantime, two or more permanent groups of five will be organized. Each will consist of a leader and deputy leader, an assistant for each, and -- most essential of all - a Camp Manager on salary who will be wholly responsible for all transport, domestic affairs, supplies, commissariat, and communications. (In work such as this, this individual is second in importance only to the leader; is indispensible; and, in case of necessity, must be replaced even at the loss of other personnel.)

Transport will include heavy trucks to transport horses and to be used as base living quarters in conjunction with tents; four-wheel-drive Jeeps; and pack and riding horses. Helicopters will be standing by under contract to proceed into the field on call to get out specimens or other heavy equipment.

Communications will consist of the usual flares and yellow blankets; walkie-talkies of short range, and a field radio transmitter for communication with the main camp and outside local agents.

Said agents will consist of persons permanently resident in the village or town nearest to each of the parties in the field; the General Manager, at the Association's headquarters; the S.I.U. in New Jersey; and certain technical outfits and laboratories under prior contract.

Equipment will consist, in addition to the normal camp and related items, special technical items for the tracking, collection, preservation, and transport of specimens. Notable will be the inclusion of modern infrared sniperscopes, and stunguns and tranquilizers. A portable minilab for the preservation of body fluids, hair, external parasite, facial, dental, and hand and foot moulages is already on hand.

V. OPERATIONS: Actual operational plans may be clearly divided into two phases — first a continuing search up till the moment of the hoped-for obtention of a specimen; and second, actions to be taken thereafter. Both need some elaboration here, as follows:=

(1) The Search.

This is recognized by this group to be the "rough" part of any such enterprise and effort. Lack of results seem to pile up over the weeks and months, and it takes great determination to maintain any standards of procedure and effort set up at the outset. Also, the ability to assess any achievements during this period usually becomes, to a considerable extent, atrophied, so that the field workers do not realize what a lot of corollary information they may have obtained that is of value. To this end, it has been decided that nothing less than a continuing operation is worthwhile.

Secondly, it is deemed essential that said operations be planned for at least a full year, and this for several reasons. Most notable is the fact that the records of contact with these creatures has shown a definite seasonal rhythm. Now, this might be due to a form of seasonal migration -- even if only of very short distance and span -- by the Bigfeet; or, the fact that they might "hole up" during winter; or, alternatively and perhaps much more likely, that we (modern man) does this "holing up", after the hunting fall season! We believe that the oft-repeated suggestion that these creatures hybernate is very unlikely; though Eskimos do, virtually, sometimes. (The suggestion that they retire into caves is obviously nonsense for the very simple reason that there are far too few, if any, caves anywhere throughout their vast range in which they might do so.)

An added reason for working throughout the year is that the best time to track anything is in the winter if there is snow, and when the hardwood trees and bushes are for the most part leafless.

The only other basic intention of N.W.R.A. at this time is not to hunt these creatures, but rather to endeavor to attract them by a large number of methods and devices which have been developed and tested over the years but which are confidential to them. This does not mean that "tracking" will not be employed, or even that specially trained dogs may not once again be tried.

During the period of search, considerable work will be prosecuted on only partially related matters, such as the collection of plant and animal specimens, and detailed records of the forest microclimates. Also, some surveying will be prosecuted and a detailed map of all alleged sightings, covering as large a territory as possible, will be gradually filled in. Interviews with others will be continued; and everything possible will be both photographed and filmed.

(2) Subsequent Actions.

If a specimen is obtained, all field activities will be immediately suspended, and all effort -- and personnel and equipment -- will be concentrated on it. This entails various moves:-

(a) While the specimen is still under sedation -- and it is kept so after the effects of the stungun dart wear off -- the following moves are immediately undertaken: and simultaneously

i. Alert to outside agents.
ii. Call for helicopter or other transport and personnel.
iii. Extraction of blood and other body fluids, bone marrow, etc.
iv. Search for external parasites, dandruff, etc.
v. Plastic spray-on moulages of teeth and jaws, feet, hands and external genitalia.

vi. Photography (stills), and film of all operations.
vii. Collection of urine and faecal matter if possible.
viii. Steno written record of all operations; timed.
ix. Immediate setting up of security against attack by other Bigfeet; and, subsequently, against interference by everybody, including the Press.
x. Tape-recording of whole operation.

(b) When the helicopter or other transport arrives for removal of the specimen, some very careful precautions must be taken. (There will be a medical technician on the crew.) The specimen must be painlessly shackled, kept under gross sedation, but made in every way comfortable. If the representative of S.I.U. arrives with the copter, he will take [redacted] charge and travel with the specimen from then on.

SCIENTIFIC

(c) The specimen will be flown as directly and as quickly as possible to a previously arranged scientifically equipped destination and lodged in confinement that is safe for it and others.

(d) Meantime, S.I.U. will also relieve N.W.R.A. of all further responsibility both for the well-being of the specimen, all security, legal, and official matters, and all transactions with all communications media. (The field-team must not be available for interview, or permitted to issue any statements except through S.I.U. representatives.)

(e) From then on, it is up to N.W.R.A., in consultation with S.I.U. and the scientists and technicians handling the specimen, to decide what is to be done; and all future procedure.

VI. LEGAL AND FINANCE: N.W.R.A. is legally registered as a non-profit corporation in the State of Washington. It is administered by a Board of Governors, and duly elected Officers, consisting of a President and Chairman of the Board, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, a Director, and a Public Relations officer. Legal Counsel and a Certified Accountant are on permanent commission. Membership is open, but the Board reserves the right to turn down applications and to nullify membership.

Applications for positions on field trips is solicited but will be very limited and selective, and the choice of personnel ultimately resides with the Leader of the field operations. All such personnel, as well as the leaders themselves, will be on nominal salary and under contract to the Association. The Camp or Field Manager will alone be on full salary.

Funds are solicited from individuals, both members of the society and the public at large; from institutions, and commercial and industrial organizations; and from official sources. Donations, both in cash and kind, are solicited, as equipment and supplies constitute a very considerable proportion of the budget for field work. (The maintenance cost of the Association is taken care of by subscriptions and donations by members, and by transfers of reserve funds from the general account.) All monies are paid into this General Fund.

In the event of any monies accruing from the field work generally, from whatever sources, and more especially if a specimen is obtained, will be accounted for as follows:-

(1) Reimbursement of all expenses, both in prior organization, the field work, and subsequently, sine die, as pertaining to either the year's work and/or the obtaining of a specimen.

(2) A cash percentage BONUS to all of the field workers, and to S.I.U. (or whatever other organization handles the management of the proceeds of sales of specimens, photographs, films, stories, etc.).

(3) Reimbursement of Legal Counsel and Accountants, if they have worked for the enterprise on a commission basis.

(4) All resultant net residue to be paid into the N.W.R.A. General Account.

The Board retains the right to apply any such increment to Special Funds or Accounts for future field work or research.

VII. AFFILIATION: While the Association is open to all, under advisement by its Board, it already maintains special relationships with several other groups having similar interests. Later, it would consider and might welcome actual and formal affiliation with other established societies, and especially with established scientific institutions; at the present time, however, it is under contractual agreement only with The Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained, of Columbia, New Jersey, for research facilities, on a nominal basis; and with Mr. Ivan T. Sanderson personally, to handle its Public Relations and to direct its scientific researches; the promotion of these; sales of informational material; and the publication of any material it initiates and produces.

APPENDIX

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At the invitation of Ivan T. Sanderson, I was present at the showing of a 8 mm color film on Saturday, December 2nd, 1967, at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. The film, which is said to have been shot in Northern California in the Fall of 1967, showed sequences of a furred creature moving bipedally across a clearing in the forest and then disappearing into woodland.

Professionally, I am an anatomist and a primate biologist who has studied the gait of human and non-human primates for many years. As a scientist, I believe I have an open and unprejudiced mind when confronted with the unusual or even the improbable. It is axiomatic in science that some of yesterday's improbabilities are today's facts. It was in this spirit that I accepted Dr. Sanderson's invitation.

I am satisfied that the walk of the creature shown in the film was consistent with the bipedal striding gait of Man, except in the action of the feet which were not visible. I have two reservations that are both subjective; firstly, the slow cadence of the walk and the fluidity of the bodily movements, particularly the arms, struck me as exaggerated - almost selfconscious. Secondly, my impression was that the subject was male in spite of the contrary evidence of heavy pendulous breasts. I believe that light could be shed on both these points if the key sequence was subjected to a careful frame-by-frame analysis of joint angulation and limb displacements.

The bodily proportions of the creature as far as could be seen appeared to be within normal limits for man. The appearance of a high crest on top of the skull is unknown in Man but, given a creature as heavily built as the subject, such a biomechanical adaptation to an exclusively vegetable diet is not impossible. The presence of such a crest, which occurs in male non-human primates such as the gorilla and orang-utan, also casts doubt on the sex of the creature. Finally, it might be supposed that a creature with a heavy head, heavy jaw and neck musculature and a massive upper body would have a center of gravity placed at a higher level than in man. The position of the center of gravity modifies the gait and the easy, almost nonchalant, stride shown in the film is not in harmony with a high center of gravity.

In conclusion I observed nothing that, on scientific grounds, would point conclusively to a hoax. Some of the questions I have raised might be solved by careful scientific frame-by-frame analysis of the gait and body proportions and, in my opinion, this should be done.

The opinions I have expressed on this remarkable film are those of an expert witness rather than a member of a jury.

December,3rd, 1967.

JOHN R.NAPIER
Director, Primate Biology Program,
Smithsonian Institution

IVAN T. SANDERSON
BLAIRSTOWN, NEW JERSEY
(07825)

PHONE: (201)-459-7236
(11:00 A. M. TO 11:00 P. M.)

IF NO ANSWER, LEAVE
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However, the requests persist and our joint and mutual enterprise is definitely being held up for lack of compliance with it; so, I am finally making so bold as to make it available to all who do so request it.

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(3) Given names -- in full if possible. (This greatly aids librarians, as there may be several C. V. Woods; and, today, even Cyril V. Woods.)
(4) Date of publication, in parentheses -- i.e. round-brackets ( ).
(5) Title of article or paper (in a journal or periodical) -- in roman with quotation marks.
(6) Name of said periodical, according to international rules; thus-*Journ. Med. Soc. Lond.* for *Journal of the Medical Society of London.* The rules *must* be followed because *Jour.* and *Journ.*, for instance, may make all the difference. These must be italicized.
(7) Titles of books -- also italicized.
(8) Series, Part, Volume, etc., and their numbers. (In some cases, but not invariably, also page numbers -- as pp. 243 - 365.) All these in roman *for lettering*; but, of course, varying from roman to arabic for the figures.
(9) (a) at end of periodical refs. the town and country of origin should be shown, when there is any doubt.
    (b) after books, the name of the town where published, followed by a colon, and the publisher; but country only when there is doubt -- as in Washington, U.S.A.; Washington, R.S.A. (i.e. the Republic of South Africa).

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by

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Home address : P.O. BOX 242.
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5XX Fifth Avenue
New York, 17, N.Y. (212)-688-4545.

Approx : 100,000 words
50 pixs
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Explanatory Memorandum

This constitutes what used to be called, simply, an 'Outline'. In it, I would ask you to write as much as you like explaining why you want to write this book, and in this particular way ; what your interest and/or background in the field is ; and anything else you want to get off your chest or make clear to the potential publisher. This is the department of "complete frankness" !

It is very difficult even for an editor, let alone a publisher, to comprehend just what is in a potential author's mind by word of mouth or even by letters. It is only fair to both parties that they know just what is intended, before drawing contract. (Also the Agent likes to have the proposition in writing so that he knows just what to aim for.) In books of our kind, this is doubly important because of the complexity of modern scientific discovery, and the everwidening gap between it and the non-scientifically-trained who have to judge your proposal from a purely commercial standpoint.

Nobody has much time to read any more, and one has regretfully to state that not a few seem incapable of 'reading' (in its proper sense) anyway! Thus, brevity and conciseness should be the watchwords in this section of Presentation.

(NOTE: Please type this double-spaced as shown, with a 1½" lefthand margin ; and, for the love of 'Mike' (whoever he was) start making two copies from the word go. My suggestion is that the original be on white paper ; the first copy on yellow ; and the third, or second copy, on green or some such. Never let the last get out of your hands.)

Sample Textual Material

This is really very embarrassing, however it should be stated frankly. Whether you be a so-called 'Name-Author' of the highest standing ; a scientist, technologist, or whatever-else in the forefront of your profession ; a mere scribe or hack ; or a rank amateur, publishers want to see some sample material of the work you are proposing. This may be presented in any one or more of various ways.

(1) An established expert may submit 'tearsheets' or copies of scientific papers and, more importantly, semi-popular or purely popular articles ; or even a published book, provided the proposed work is to be in the same genre and style.

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I cannot overemphasize the problem of explaining to Editorial Boards the content and potential of works in our fields. (If you mention anything like cryptophytogeography, the average editor who specializes in biographies becomes wellnigh hysterical !) Therefore, please -- sample material.

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Fact Sheet, or Biography.

All Publishers, after signing contract, request from the author some personal information, and usually send a printed, standard form. However, in our case, we are several jumps ahead of this procedure, as even the appropriate publisher may not yet have been selected. Nevertheless, it makes my -- the 'finder' or editor, or whatever you want to call me -- life much easier if I know all the facts about you that are appropriate for publication. The following are needed:

(1) A chronological Biography is extremely useful and easy to handle, as I can get from it all your 'vital statistics'.

(2) A list of 'Credits' -- i.e. degrees, honors, etc. -- is also essential ; and it is desirable that the author should not be too modest in this department. (If you've got a Nobel Prize or a mild recommendation from High School, please say so!)

(3) Finally, the most detailed list of published works, all the way from abstruse papers in unknown scientific and technical journals to textbooks or Book-of-the-Month-Club selections should be listed.

This is, I know only too well, a crashing bore and sometimes a bit embarrassing but the result is taken very seriously by publishers and can make just the difference between acceptance and rejection of a serious proposal. The damnedest things can 'swing the ball'.

Like it or not, an 8" x 10" glossy print of some photograph of yourself that _you_ approve, is enormously appreciated -- and no posed studio shots, please! (Don't be ashamed of 'showing your age' -- it's dignified. For ladies, one naturally reserves other admonitions!)

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(1) A chronological Biography is extremely useful and easy to handle, as I can get from it all your 'vital statistics'.

(2) A list of 'Credits' -- i.e. degrees, honors, etc. -- is also essential ; and it is desirable that the author should not be too modest in this department. (If you've got a Nobel Prize or a mild recommendation from High School, please say so!)

(3) Finally, the most detailed list of published works, all the way from abstruse papers in unknown scientific and technical journals to textbooks or Book-of-the-Month-Club selections should be listed.

This is, I know only too well, a crashing bore and sometimes a bit embarrassing but the result is taken very seriously by publishers and can make just the difference between acceptance and rejection of a serious proposal. The damnedest things can 'swing the ball'.

Like it or not, an 8" x 10" glossy print of some photograph of yourself that you approve, is enormously appreciated -- and no posed studio shots, please! (Don't be ashamed of 'showing your age' -- it's dignified. For ladies, one naturally reserves other admonitions!)
